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Tower reViews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Repercussion Week Sees Nations Rocked

¶ This has been a week of repercussions following a week-end of dramatic developments in the international field. Saturday week the United States, Britain and France—with significant simultaneousness—warned Japan that failure to give assurance by February 20 that it is not preparing to build in excess of the London Naval Treaty (to which Japan is not a signatory), or (in case it plans larger tonnage than provided for in that treaty) failure to acknowledge its naval building intentions, would probably sound the bell for a free-for-all naval building race. The week that has followed has seen the world's eyes turning frequently to Japan with looks of interrogation. Likewise, have eyes turned to Germany, following Reichsführer Hitler's demonstration of authority over the military, political, diplomatic, and economic factors of the Third Reich. For the rest, the world has rotated without unseemly friction. But from almost any "tower," waves set awash by the two events of a week past, may be seen billowing along international lanes and breaking here and there into new tide lines of strategy at many a capitol. The general effect produced resembles a stormy sea—but a stormy sea which need not prove formidable for diplomats, nations, or men who preserve their inner calm.

Japan's Three-Horned Dilemma

¶ Unofficially uttered, the main sound coming out of Japan this week has been, "No!" From the receipt of the American-British-French requests for a revelation of Tokyo's naval program and their accompanying warning (that noncompliance would throw open to the democracies the open-competition escalator clause), unofficial comment has been in the negative, sounded with mingled indignation and fear. However, the Foreign Office continued to consult with naval authorities, and the official word given out during the seven-day interval persistently has been: "There has been no change in Japan's fundamental policy. We are unable to express an opinion."

The Japanese press agency, Domei, stated Monday that high naval officials had decided to reject the tri-power suggestion, and the foreign office declared that a naval race was already started by Britain and America. It also denied reports that Japan was constructing a 43-ton battleship, denying the fact that there was any plan at the moment "to construct battleships as reported in these cables."

First reports of the draft of the Japanese reply, following a conference between the Premier and the Navy Minister, predicted that the reply would point out that Japan was not bound by any treaty, or other obligation to convey the requested information and that it is not willing to co-operate in a naval disarmament conference where quantitative limitation is to be discussed. These reports were confirmed Saturday when Japan formally refused to divulge her naval construction secrets.

Deeply committed as it is in the war with China, some commentators point out, Japan scarcely can undertake any huge naval expansion. But it is obvious that the Nipponese are uneasy over the evidence of Anglo-American cooperation emphasized by the simultaneous dispatch of the notes, and Tatsuo Kawai, a foreign office spokesman, voices a note of bewilderment when, commenting upon the statement that the United States "lacks the intention to quarantine or police foreign waters," he wonders (if this be so) why America talks of naval expansion. "We don't see why America regards Japan as a threat," says he.

Briny Talk in Washington

¶ Japan's fear that the United States and Great Britain, not to mention France, may have a secret understanding seems to have been shared by several Americans in high position this week. Coincidentally, this angle of the navy building discussion was emphasized in Washington as an aftermath of the note to Japan. Secretary of State Cordell Hull speaking on the airwaves last Sunday affirmed that "no government in any part of the world can refuse participation in this vital task [a positive peace policy] without betraying the best interests of its people." Next morning Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, made firm denial of any foreign commitments or understandings of the American Navy.

The divergence of sentiment indicated to a great many persons the need of a definite foreign policy. Mr. Hull did his part to erase any misinterpretation of his remarks when he declared on Tuesday that the United States was proceeding upon an independent course in world affairs, unbound by any foreign alliance or naval agreement.

Bearing on the same problem, by the way, bills to take the profits out of war are being much discussed in Washington. They have

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Booklover

Karsh, Ottawa

Lady Tweedsmuir

She Visited Prairies and Decided to Send Books to Cheer People

'Read to Child,' Lady Tweedsmuir Advises Parents

OTTAWA, Feb. 12 (CP)—"Parents are throwing away their greatest asset when they refrain from reading aloud to their children, and they can't affard to throw away assets these days," Lady Tweedsmuir told an audience of women yesterday.

The Governor General's wife, speaking before the Women's Associations of the United Church of Canada, said that in reading aloud, more than in any other way, parents and children are drawn closely together. Classics should be woven into the memories of children so they will learn the value of books, she added. "Nothing takes the place of books," she said. "Radios and films are enjoyable and educational, but in a book you have to make a mental effort to co-operate with the author. It will be a dreadful world when we do everything mechanical—we shall not be half the people we are now."

There are three kinds of readers, she said, those who read lightheartedly, "soakers" who read everything from the story of a bee-keeper to "how to keep goats" and serious readers who delve secretly and shyly, finding masterpieces they enjoy which perhaps have not been much publicized and may have only gone to one edition. These serious readers read for the joy of it and are able to discuss intelligently what they had read.

Pan-Americanism Faces Issue of Totalitarianism

Brazil's Foreign Minister Pledges Continuance of Tested Policies

By Robert Grove

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Brazil is philosophically closer to the totalitarian states because of the similarity of doctrines in their political systems, but should remain diplomatically loyal to the American system and to Pan Americanism, declares the newspaper Correio da Manhã in an editorial on Brazil and its relations to the Americas. Furthermore, Brazil will not alter its foreign and American policy, asserts Francisco de Campos, Minister of the Interior, and accredited philosopher of the new state.

In a recent interview in Bello Horizonte, capital of the State of Minas Geraes, Senhor de Campos answered a pointblank question about the future relations of Brazil to the United States and to European nations. He said that there was no need for any change—and that there would be no change.

A number of articles have appeared recently on this question, and most of these have echoed the opinion of Correio da Manhã, Rubens do Amaral, writing in the Folha da Manhã of São Paulo, and the editor of the Diario de São Paulo, have both asserted that it is preferable "to play

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

U. S. and Italy Seen in Rivalry by Air Visits to the Argentine

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 12 (AP)—Argentine circles profess to see an effort to offset Italian aviation propaganda in South America as the reason for a visit by United States Army planes here this month.

Announcement has been made in Washington that a number of army bombers will participate in the inauguration of President-elect Ortiz on Feb. 20, and visit other South American capitals, thus demonstrating ties of the two Americas.

Italy's aviation propaganda has been particularly intensive in the past year. The South American press has given wide attention to the recent South Atlantic flight of Bruno Mussolini and his Italian companions to Brazil. Italian Legations throughout the continent have distributed news of the flight, and have taken it as an opportunity to point out Italy's air power.

A detachment of crack Italian stunt-fliers toured South America last year, and shortly after the Italian Exhibition in Lima the Peruvian Government was understood to have contracted to bring an Italian air mission to that country.

The Italian flights, meanwhile, have brought sharp criticism from the left-wing press.

The Duce's son departed for Europe Feb. 9.

U. S. Tribute to Lincoln Centers at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12 (AP)—The nationwide observance of Abraham Lincoln's 129th birthday anniversary centered at Springfield today, with an American Legion pilgrimage to his tomb featuring the ceremonies.

At the Emancipator's shrine, legionnaires under the leadership of National Commander Daniel J. Doherty, placed wreaths on behalf of President Roosevelt and the Legion.

Throughout the day, crowds visited the tomb, and Lincoln's home at New Salem where the Rail Splitter spent several years. Gov. Henry Horner bolted to the door of the home a black plate bearing the name "A. Lincoln" in silver letters. It was the original Lincoln door plate, recently recovered after being missing several years.

Governor Horner lauded Lincoln's "passionate belief" in the American ideal that men should govern themselves.

"To him democracy was no dry theory," the Governor declared. "It was a living principle which made the nation the hope of all mankind."

Gen. John MacAuley Palmer of Kansas City conceded that Abraham Lincoln did interfere with his Civil War generals, but said the only criticism should be that it didn't come soon enough.

General Palmer, in an address prepared for the annual meeting of the Abraham Lincoln Association here, said Lincoln was "a great war statesman struggling against the toils of bad organization, bad military policy and bad professional advice."

General Palmer challenged the theory of some historians that the Civil War was prolonged because the President was always "butting in" and changing his generals.

"If he (Lincoln) had followed his common sense hunch to interfere a few months earlier, he would have shortened the war by at least a year. But for some time he believed that his professional military advisers knew something about their profession."

At Lincoln City, Ind., descendants of neighbors of the Thomas Lincoln family, who lived in a crude cabin here a century and a quarter ago,

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'Intimate Message From Washington

Naval Controversy in Congress Expected to Bring Clearer Conception of American Foreign Policy

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Feb. 12

As expected, the arrival of the Administration's naval expansion program in Congress touched off a controversy over American foreign policy which, during the past week, has reached a furious pitch of excitement in which the basic issues already have been mixed up and partly obscured in the cross currents of misunderstanding, suspicion, political interests, distrust, and real fear.

The naval program itself is not a prominent issue. There is some controversy over whether $70,000,000 battleships are really important to national defense. This may be threshed out more fully before the final vote is taken. But whenever that time comes it is a very good guess the big navy bill will go through Congress, as proposed, with a sizeable majority from both House and Senate, and from both Republicans and Democrats, behind it.

However, the naval program has provided the long-awaited occasion for an attack on the Roosevelt-Hull foreign policy by various groups who believe, with more or less reason, that the Administration is embarked on a course at variance with the attackers' conception of what a safe American foreign policy should be.

As is usual in political controversies, words are being used loosely and at times with intent to prejudice the argument. The most constructive feature is that it is almost certain to result in a general clearing of the atmosphere. It may result in circumscribing narrower limits around the Administration's freedom of action in foreign affairs. On the other hand, the limits may be expanded and American diplomacy given greater freedom to participate in international efforts to relieve the existing state of world tension. Whichever the outcome it will remove some of the uncertainty as to America's position in the world, an uncertainty which is in itself a disturbing factor.

What Is American Policy?

Any analysis of the controversy must begin with the fact there does not exist today any definable American policy in the sense of a clear-cut line of action backed by the sanction of known popular approval. What does exist is an Administration's desire to be free to operate more actively in world diplomacy coupled with a conscious effort to gain public support for such freedom of action.

The isolationist group in Congress is attempting to deny that freedom on the ground it would be used to defend interests which are not vital to the United States. The Administration is seeking it on the ground that without such freedom vital interests may be damaged so severely America will be drawn into world conflicts.

It is at this point that the real issue is joined. What are the vital American interests which the Administration says it needs a 20 per cent larger Navy to defend? Unquestionably Secretary Hull and some of his aides are looking back to the days when the United States stood for freedom of the seas, for the open door in China and for insistence on neutral rights, and was prepared to defend these interests wherever challenged. It is their apparent belief such things as the freedom of American citizens to trade in safety throughout the world is a vital interest which should be defended.

It is also clear that Congress, in passing the Neutrality Act, attempted to limit these interests in the hope of reducing the points of possible conflict with the interests of other nations which might involve the United States in war.

Administration Feels Shackles

The restrictions of the Neutrality Act were accepted by the Administration without the struggle which it now wishes it had made against them. What it is attempting now has been described as an "emergence from isolationism." This phrase does not give an altogether accurate picture. Rather it is an attempt to shake off shackles on freedom of action which only recently have been applied and which will gain the sanction of tradition if allowed to remain unchallenged for any length of time. It wants to be free, as former President Hoover recently advocated, "to wage neutrality."

If the Administration can obtain this freedom as a result of the joining of the issue in Congress, it undoubtedly will assume a more positive role in foreign affairs. The bigger Navy is an essential prerequisite to the playing of such a role. This does not mean that there is any insincerity on the part of the Administration spokesmen who are telling the House Naval Affairs Committee that the country needs this bigger navy for "national defense." It does mean that Secretary Hull has quite a different conception of what "national defense" involves than do those who want the country to abandon battleships and rely on airplanes and coast defense guns to keep an enemy away from our seaports.

Adequate national defense means two things to the Hull policy advocates. In the technical sense, it means a Navy strong enough to keep any conceivable enemy combination from getting near enough to American shores to launch a bombing attack on its cities. In the general sense, it means enough sea power to ensure the success of a diplomacy aimed at preventing such a coalition from developing in the first instance.

Oppose Link to Britain

The isolationists are also anxious to prevent any bombing of American cities. This is the season why many of them will vote for the bigger Navy. But they do not want enough sea power to make positive diplomacy possible, because they are afraid such positive diplomacy could involve American co-operation with some other nation. By some other nation they usually refer to Britain. They fear that possession of the power will lead to exercise of it more in the interest of Britain than of the United States.

Therefore, the isolationist program now is to give the Administration the big Navy it is asking, but to tie so many strings to the gift that the Administration will not be able to use it as an implement of diplomatic policy.

The first round goes to the isolationist. The attack has been delivered with such vehemence during the past week that it caught the Administration by surprise and sent the Hull concepts back on their heels. But no one who knows Secretary Hull thinks the matter is settled. His belief in his case amounts almost to a religious fervor. He is just starting to fight. At the State Department it is expected that Japan's reply on he naval note will strengthen Mr. Hull's hands. It would be highly premature to assume ultimate victory for the isolationists.

Middle Course Guides Policy For Rumania

Ousting of Goga by King Ends 'Flirtation' With Rome-Berlin Axis

Paris Sees Gains

BUCHAREST, Rumania—The appointment of Former Prime Minister George Tatarescu as Foreign Minister, ad interim, is regarded in diplomatic circles as a guarantee that Rumania under its new "concentration" Cabinet will follow the traditional foreign policy of friendship toward France and co-operation with the Little Entente, in which it is linked with Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

The news has been received with great satisfaction both in Vienna and Prague, it is understood. Paris, while pleased with the international aspects of the change, is disturbed about the temporary departure from democracy. London, less articulate, is, however, inclined to focus attention on the favorable aspects of the change.

But Berlin and Rome are both decidedly glum, as the dismissal of pro-German Former Premier Octavian Goga appears to end Rumania's brief flirtation with the Rome-Berlin axis.

Events of the past few weeks are now seen as a deliberate attempt by King Carol to give Rumania a foretaste of what it might expect if it swung over to the Right from the middle way it has been following.

Taste of Semi-Fascism

The December elections having shown a definite swing toward the Fascist Iron Guard, the King decided to place a semi-Fascist regime in power, confident that it would get itself into a mess—and so it turned out.

Now it is to be the task of the combined forces of as many "old brooms" as possible to try to get the administrative side of the Country's affairs on some sort of functioning basis.

In certain directions, however, signs are unmistakable that the Cristea Cabinet in which Foreign Minister Tatarescu's influence is expected to be paramount, will continue in somewhat milder form what Mr. Goga had begun.

As predicted yesterday, it is now announced that the measures against so-called alien Jews are to be enforced, though further time is to be allowed for verification of naturalization papers.

Restraints on Jews Lessened

An official announcement said unconstitutional decrees invoked during the six-week Goga regime would be annulled. One of those to be set aside had forbidden Jews to serve as waiters.

It is thought likely that any Jew who has entered the country since the World War will find great difficulty in obtaining permission to remain.

Nevertheless Bourse quotations and exchange rates, control of which is in Jewish hands, in both cases bounded up spectacularly when news of Mr. Goga's dismissal was published.

What most observers now hope is that the Country will really settle down under the Cristea regime. The first big internal problem is how to cope with Cornelius Codreanu's Fascist Iron Guard and with the National Peasants who remain outside the so-called "concentration" Cabinet. The political platforms of Mr. Codreanu and Dr. Juliu Maniu, the Peasant leader, are poles apart, but it is recalled that they made an electoral pact during the last election campaign so that the possibility of their working together to overthrow Premier Cristea is not excluded.

Mr. Codreanu, meanwhile, has instructed his followers not to fight King Carol's sweeping Government reorganization.

Reforms pledged to Rumania under new Cabinet's policy: Page 3.

Is Canada Really Canada After All?

OTTAWA (CP)—Parliament was told by one of its own members that it might as well lock the doors and go out of business because it had no constitutional power to pass laws.

Walter Kuhl, Social Credit member for Jasper-Edson, a school teacher in private life, argued that the Dominion of Canada did not exist, the British North America Act never came into operation and that Parliament had no more powers than a Sunday school convention.

The British North America Act under which Canada has been governed for 71 years really never came into operation because its preamble contained a few inaccuracies and discrepancies, he said.

But nobody seemed to be alarmed at his submission which, if true, would throw 245 members of the House and 96 Senators out of jobs which pay $4,000 a year.

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Confer on Mutual Issues

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Adolf Hitler
Reichsführer

Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg
Austrian Chancellor

Austrian Premier Visits Hitler On Secret Mission

VIENNA, Feb. 12 (AP)—Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria met Reichsführer Adolf Hitler of Germany for a conference today, the Austrian official press bureau announced.

The Austrian Cabinet sat in continuous session as Dr. Schuschnigg conferred with Herr Hitler at the German Führer's mountain retreat at Berchtesgaden, Bavaria.

Franz von Papen, recalled as Ambassador to Vienna in Herr Hitler's drastic governmental shake-up a week ago, was also at Berchtesgaden, presumably participating in the conferences.

The meeting was arranged with more than usual secrecy. Dr. Schuschnigg left Vienna ostensibly for Innsbruck but entered Germany from Salzburg.

It was stated here that Herr Hitler had several times urged Dr. Schuschnigg to make a personal call and the Austrian Chancellor yesterday decided to accept after being urged to do so by Premier Mussolini of Italy.

Herr Hitler was said to have urged Dr. Schuschnigg to bring Austria more closely into line with the Rome-Berlin axis that links Germany and Italy, Austria's two powerful neighbors.

Official circles said that the Austrian Chancellor was seeking to strengthen and extend the friendship pact signed July 7, 1936, between Germany and Austria.

Dr. Schuschnigg was reported to have taken with him bulky police documents showing the character of recent illegal National Socialist activities in Austria, activities which Germany agreed to curb under the friendship pact.

[A dispatch from Berlin yesterday said that Herr von Papen had drawn Herr Hitler's attention to the present wave of arrests of Austrian National Socialists by the Schuschnigg Government and to have asked that he be returned to the Vienna post to resume negotiations for improved Austro-German relations.]

Japanese Admit Violation of U.S. Rights in China

TOKYO, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Japanese Government, answering a United States protest of Jan. 17, today admitted that Japanese soldiers committed disorders in Nanking and illegally entered American property at Hangchow.

The Japanese note, however, said the Nanking incidents were the result of "unavoidable insufficiency of the force detailed to duty protecting the rights and interests of third powers."

Regarding incidents at Hangchow, the note asserted supply lines were cut and it was necessary to requisition provisions within that city.

"In view of the fact that requisitioning had to be effected at night, with fighting still in progress, it is possible some requisitioning squads made mistakes in identification," the Japanese explained.

French Action in China

SHANGHAI, Feb. 12 (AP)—Lawlessness in Shanghai marked by recurrent bombings and assassinations caused French officials to say that they would use troops if necessary or "close the Concession" to end the terrorism. By "closing" the Concession they meant they might forbid entry or departure without examination by patrols at its borders.

Arms From U. S. Ports

HONG KONG, Feb. 12 (AP)—The American freighter Michigan, newly arrived from Tacoma, Wash., yesterday was transshipping at Hong Kong's "dangerous goods anchorage" a cargo of munitions similar to many others recently brought here from American ports for the Chinese Government.

The Michigan's cargo was understood to include 12,000 cases of TNT and a consignment of bombs and other ammunition.

[Customs officers in Hong Kong recently said that a year's war supplies had gone into China by the Hong Kong-Canton route.]

Byrd Aide Gets Radio Medal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Lieut. Carl O. Petersen, U. S. N. R., today, is the first holder of the Marconi Memorial Gold Medal for Valor, presented by the Veteran Wireless Operators' Association in memory of the Italian inventor who was Honorary President of the organization. Bestowal of the award was at the Association's annual dinner at the Astor Hotel here last night, when David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America and life member of the Association, made the presentation.

Lieutenant Petersen received the Marconi Medal for his work in connection with radio communication from an airplane during an exploration flight over the Antarctic Continent with Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd on Jan. 3, 1934.

A testimonial scroll was awarded to King Farouk of Egypt for his invitation to world radio men to meet in Cairo for the current International Telecommunications Conference, and four Russian fliers—George Baidukoff, Audrey Yumasheff, Alexander Beliakoff, and Sergei Danalin—also were honored with scrolls for their radio contribution on the Moscow-American flights of 1937. Presentation of these foreign scrolls was made to Egyptian and Russian consulate representatives, who will forward the scrolls to the recipients.

Establishment of a Marconi Memorial Scholarship, providing for matriculation fee, tuition and cost of textbooks for an 18 months' day or night course in radio training at the RCA Institute, was announced by the Operators' Association.

Scrolls of honor were awarded to radio operators for heroic work when their ships were disabled or sunk.

Erection of a memorial in this city to Guglielmo Marconi was brought nearer a certainty with Mr. Sarnoff's announcement at the dinner of his personal gift of $1,000 for this purpose. Funds have already reached nearly $3,000, the total sought for the memorial being $10,000.

In the Boston Section:

Move for extended Civil Service starts in Bay State.

Skiers frolic despite scanty snow at Dartmouth.

Rotary head describes activities for world peace.

Governor launches study of attempted prison break.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Japan's Action Opens the Way To Naval Race

Refuses to Give Data on Size of Battleships as Powers Asked

States Own Terms

Willing to Take Up Issue of Total Tonnage on Basis of Equality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Japan's decision to refuse observance of the qualitative limits of the 1936 Naval Treaty, announced in formal communications to the United States, Britain and France, today set the machinery in motion for abandonment of the treaty limit and immediate commencement of naval competition in the field of sizes and types of warships.

At the same time the concluding indication in that Japanese note that Japan would consider some new naval limitation development provided it included quantitative as well as qualitative objectives contributed a single hopeful element into the naval race picture which may conceivably bear fruit in the not distant future.

Everything has been arranged in anticipation of Japan's action. As announced in the original inquiry to which today's note is the answer the United States, Britain and France, now intend to invoke the escape clauses of the 1936 treaty and start construction of larger ships to meet those which Japan is suspected, although not known, to be building.

43,000-Ton Size Seen

For the United States it means that the four battleships which it is planned to lay down this year will be of about 43,000 tons in size and will mount 12, instead of nine, 16-inch guns. Also, it means that the United States will be freed from the prohibition against building any more heavy cruisers. The probability is therefore that the four cruisers contemplated for the current year's program will be of 10,000 tons in size instead of the 8,000 ton size which otherwise would have been the top legal limits.

For Britain the change means that the five battleships included in the current year's building program will also probably exceed the 35,000-ton limit which is to be abandoned. The same will apply to the two big battleships France is expected to lay down this year.

The Japanese note was entirely expected. The Japanese delegation walked out of the 1936 Naval Conference taking the stand that their Government would not consider any qualitative naval limits unless naval parity in total numbers were first granted. The note adheres to this position, and reiterates the offer made at that time to reconsider naval limitation at any time other nations are prepared to discuss quantity first. While parity is not mentioned specifically, this is of course assumed to be implied.

Not Party to Treaty

Essential feature of the note is its declaration that "it is not a matter which should concern this Government (Japan) in the event that your government, on the basis of whatever reason or rumor, should exercise the right of escalation provided in any treaty to which Japan is not a party."

The parallel American, French and British notes had informed Japan that escalation would be employed unless by Feb. 20 Japan would agree to respect the treaty limits, and also exchange information periodically on its naval building programs. Without such assurance that Japan is not exceeding the treaty limits, it was felt here that the United States could not afford to go on building ships which might be outclassed by Japanese construction.

Japan Willing to Talk Naval Limitation on a Quantitative Basis

TOKYO, Feb. 12 (AP)—Japan refused formally tonight to divulge secrets of her naval construction in reply to demands for information by the United States, France and Great Britain.

Japan declared herself willing, however, to discuss naval limitation on a quantitative basis—restricting the size of fleets rather than individual ships.

The formal note contended that Japan failed "to see any logical reason" for assuming she was planning to build warships beyond the limitations of the 1936 London Naval Treaty.

The Government insisted, moreover, that Japan has "no intention whatever of possessing an armament which would menace other countries."

The declaration was contained in a note handed to United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew by Kensuki Horinoushi, Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It answered the three-power demands to know by Feb. 20 whether Japan's naval building program contemplated battleships in excess of 35,000 tons.

(The 1936 naval accord binds the United States, Great Britain and France to the 35,000-ton limit—a qualitative limitation—on individual warships. Russia and Germany are enjoined similarly

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Lady Tweedsmuir's Prairie Libraries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Nothing could be simpler than the machinery of the Lady Tweedsmuir Prairie Library Scheme. For Lady Tweedsmuir is doing the job herself.

Eighteen months ago, she saw the drought areas of western Canada and decided that something ought to be done about them. Charity didn't seem to be what was wanted—rather the hands of friends stretched out and the injection of reviving morale.

Books would supply the diversion from local troubles that could refresh, and books sent by persons who thought about the drought-ridden prairie folk warmly enough to bother would make them realize they did not face their difficult problems alone, she thought.

Today the central organization of this very lively enterprise consists of Lady Tweedsmuir, wife of Canada's Governor General, Mrs. Killick, personal secretary to Their Excellencies, and one of the Government House orderlies. All books to be sent west come first to Government House, where Lady Tweedsmuir herself looks over them, and with Mrs. Killick sorts them into boxes for various destinations. The orderly packs up the boxes and sees them to the railway. Canadian railroads take them west, free of charge.

Books From Everywhere

Book sources of supply are amazingly far flung. Overseas League branches contribute from London, Edinburgh, and even as far as Japan! The Canadien Women's Institutes and Home Makers' Clubs gather books. The Hadassahs, Imperiol Order of the Daughters of the Empire, a friend of Her Excellency's in Paris, the wives of architects of Toronto—all ship their spare volumes to Government House. There is a lady in Boston on the list.

In all, Lady Tweedsmuir has sorted over and shipped 15,000 volumes from her official home in Ottawa.

At the receiving end in the West are three able women—Miss Esther Thompson of the Department of Agriculture in Winnipeg, Mrs. Ferguson of the Women's Institutes of Trochu, Alberta, and Miss Bertha Oxner of Manitoba. Although these women are members of various organizations, their place in the library scheme is personal, because of their intense interest in the work. Each has arranged the best possible means of transportation and dissemination of books in her territory.

Some Sent Direct

Books are also sent direct to schools, mining communities and some other groups direct. But that is only after Lady Tweedsmuir has investigated carefully to be sure that in such cases the books will be available for distribution widely enough to warrant the practice.

At the moment this scheme has all the force and expedition that can come of an absorbing and personally directed enterprise. Wherever Lady Tweedsmuir goes, whenever she writes letters to friends all over the world, somehow the library scheme is mentioned, and more books are soon forthcoming.

By the time her husband's term of office is completed two years from now, she hopes to have gathered at least thirty thousand volumes. That ought to keep minds bright in the prairies for some little time. But how to assure continuation of the whole project becomes a problem. The wheels move so smoothly now that interested persons assume they will automatically turn on in future. This, however, may not prove the case. Perhaps the next Governor General's wife will not feel fired to mull over dusty volumes in person. It would be asking rather much of the Government House orderly to go on packing books without his present energetic director.

Stiffening Needed

Recently the Carnegie Foundation of the United States sent Lady Tweedsmuir an initial grant. No promise of further grants was contingent. The present fund, not large, is being used to "stiffen" the scheme—that is to buy a certain number of good new modern histories, psychological books and biographies, the three kinds of writings most persistently and widely in demand in the West. Lady Tweedsmuir regrets that she cannot buy nearly as many new books as are needed. Too often donations contain a large aggregate of somewhat ancient literature that is of dubious value shipped so far. She is stretching her one grant as far as she can. She hopes that perhaps as time goes on the Carnegie Trustees sense the warmth of reception given the books on the western farms, they may "stiffen" the project to the extent of supplying a permanent backbone that will carry on when Lady Tweedsmuir herself is far away from Canada's shores.

Certainly it is unusual in Ottawa to find a Governor General's wife bending her own back over a job of work to the extent that Lady Tweedsmuir has herself labored over these books. The country women of Canada say they have one of their own sort in Government House.

Household Jobs Advised Put On Wage and Hour Plan of Shop

CHICAGO, Feb. 12 (AP) — The "hired girl" is on the way to becoming an extinct institution in America, to be replaced by a professional corps of "household assistants." Thus does Mrs. Corinne R. Goldsmith, manager of the service department of the Illinois State Employment Office, view the future of the nation's cook and maid problem.

Furthermore, she predicted that salaries of "household assistants" would top those of factory girls. Right now vacancies for efficient and trained cooks and maids outnumber applicants, she said. This means, according to her, that the housewife must revise her attitude, if she wishes to compete successfully with factories in holding help. Mrs. Goldsmith suggested revisions, culled from her experiences in meeting the needs of housewives and placing women in employment, as follows:

1. The housewife must learn to operate her residence as a business. (This is where the average housewife usually fails, she said.)
2. The housewife must learn to view her "household assistant's" day in terms of definite hours. The average cook or maid's day is a 10 hour one, while the factory girl's is eight.
3. The housewife must learn to respect agreed time off for her assistant. The factory girl on Monday can make a date for Wednesday or any other night.
4. The housewife must adjust her schedule to permit the maid at least a half day off a week, beginning at a definite hour and not "when you have finished the luncheon dishes."
5. The housewife must remember the terms she agreed to when the maid was hired. If she promised "no heavy laundry," then she must not ask the maid to do the sheets later. (It is this later adding of jobs that irks maids most, Mrs. Goldsmith said.)
6. If the maid "lives in," she must be accorded privacy and her off-hours respected.
7. Salaries, of course, should be paid as agreed.
8. The occupation of "household assistant" must be respected as a profession by both employer and employee; and when this attitude is shared by both, more girls will be willing to become cooks and maids.
9. Any housewife who expects, because of the present slump, to get a maid who bakes a fine pie for "a few dollars and a day-bed in the hall," will be disappointed, for the good cook doesn't have trouble finding a job.

Soil Conservation Urged For Southern Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Southern farmers who are participating in the AAA soil conservation program are urged by Acting Director L. W. Duggan of the southern division, AAA, to take full advantage of the opportunity to sow soil-building crops and carry out conservation practices this fall.

Southern farmers in 1936 had soil-building allowances aggregating $19,912,215, but earned only $14,747,823.46 for promoting soil-building practices, Mr. Duggan asserted. They forfeited $5,164,401.54 which they would have received had it been possible for them to execute their programs in full.

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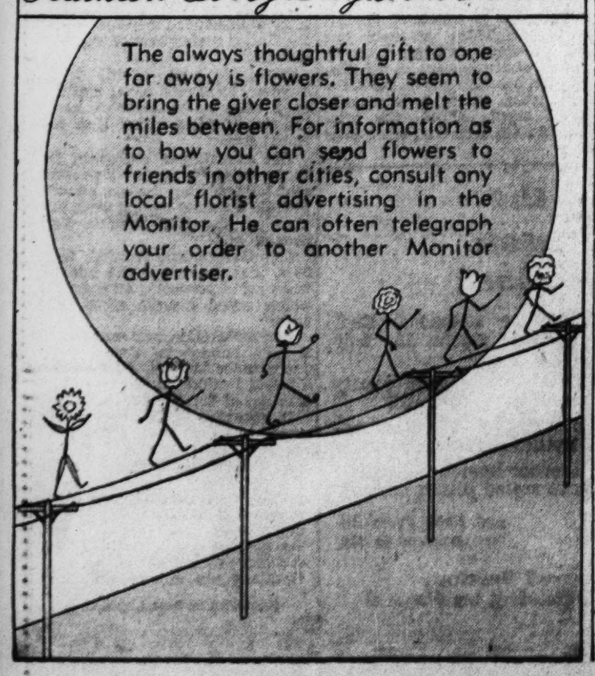

Alberta Relief Gets Chief Place In Throne Speech

EDMONTON, Alberta, Feb. 12 (CP)—Confidence that the will of the people will prevail and problems will be solved was voiced in the speech from the throne read by Lieut. Gov. J. C. Bowen at the opening of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta here Feb. 10.

The throne speech said that further consideration would be given to debt adjustment legislation and such other measures as may be deemed necessary for the good and welfare of the people. Unemployment relief continued to be a perplexing problem and the Government is carefully considering "various methods of meeting the unemployment situation in a more satisfactory manner."

Reviewing economic conditions, the speech noted improvement in general conditions in the past year except in certain drought areas. The oil industry is now established and beyond the experimental stage and other industries continue to make substantial progress, it added.

The Government had taken steps to promote a more satisfactory interprovincial trade relationship with British Columbia, the speech concluded.

Flood Diverted By River By-Pass

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12 (AP)—A part of California's $54,000,000 flood protective system in the Sacramento Valley was placed in operation yesterday, in an attempt to prevent a repetition of last December's inundation. The flood gates were opened to dump surplus water of the Sacramento and American Rivers into the Yolo By-pass, and an estimated 937,500 gallons of water poured into the by-pass each second.

The Pajaro River, swollen by 16 days of consecutive rain, flooded the towns of Pajaro and Watsonville. Pajaro was under from one to three feet of water, and 20 blocks in the southern part of Watsonville were inundated.

A heavier runoff was expected than came in December, but Col. A. M. Barton, Chief Reclamation Engineer, said serious floods probably would not result if the levees held. Water was flowing over utility district dams in the Oakland area; and Alameda Creek in Niles Canyon was running bank high, with water pouring over bridges.

Italian Jew Resigns From Textile Offices

ROME, Feb. 12 (AP)—Gino Olivetti yesterday resigned his positions as President of the Italian Cotton Institute and Vice-President of the Textile Guild "for personal reasons."

Signor Olivetti, who is a Jew, had long been identified as one of Italy's leading industrialists and was considered an important figure in international finance. His resignations were announced in a Government communiqué.

King Forces Stand Test

OTTAWA, Feb. 12 (CP) — The Mackenzie King Government emerged yesterday with a majority of 90 in its first test of strength of the session. Liberals behind the Administration smothered a want-of-confidence motion proposed by Conservative Leader R. B. Bennett.

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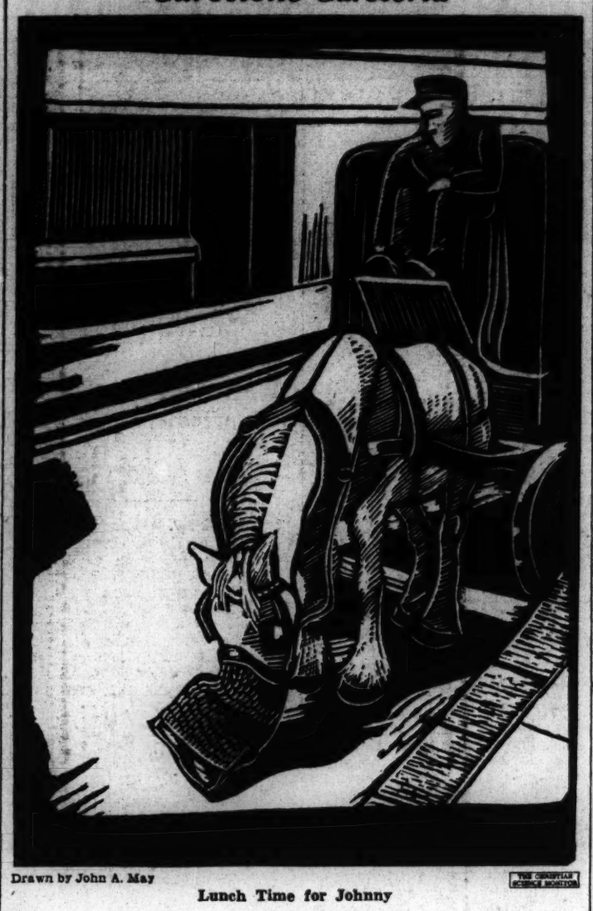


Drawn by John A. May

Lunch Time for Johnny

Interview With a Horse

A Londoner's Sketchbook XV

Drawn and Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Johnny was different. That is all that really need be said. Johnny was different. He would have attracted attention even if he had not been stamping the curb outside a very modern office block in the center of London to announce his presence to two typists a couple of floors above.

But that—believe it or not—is just what Johnny was doing. Which was a surprising thing for a white van horse to do. Also Johnny had a nosebag on, but he refused to eat his lunch. Which was just as surprising. For it was 11 a. m., and 11 a. m. is lunch time for London's 35,000 van horses.

It is a common sight in central London at this time of day to see four or five horse vans drawn up in a sidestreet, the horses busy with their meal. About the only place where this does not apply is the West End, shop land, where horse vans are barred during the seven busiest hours of the day. This ban may have something to do with the fact that the number of London's horses have halved in 12 years. The National Horse Association, however, believes this ebb has ceased, and that unless horses are banned altogether the 35,000 represents a fair minimum.

Candy for Lunch

But let us return to Johnny. For Johnny needs a bit of explaining. He wanted to see those two typists because, while some folk like hors d'oeuvres before their lunch Johnny just happens to prefer chocolates. Experience has taught him that if he should happen to arrive outside that particular office and let the girls know, he will get his candy.

He got it. Being a horse who likes food with his meals he then bent his head and began to tuck in to his nosebag of oats.

But Johnny's lunch was interrupted. He grew conscious that his driver and friend was being interviewed. Johnny raised his head and pulled his driver's coat with his teeth.

Medals for Johnny

"You see," the driver exclaimed, "he knows. Yes, he knows. I don't reckon there is such a knowing 'orse. I'm proud of 'im, I am.

"See 'is medals. Sixteen of 'em. All won for cleansiness (that is what he said) at horse shows and for smartness and the like at the Easter Parade.

"What! Don't tell us guv'nor you didn't know there was an Easter Parade! London's finest sight! Every year they holds it at Regent's Park. Just you come along at Easter, straight through the York Gate. You can't miss it guv'nor. You can't miss it. It's a wonderful sight. Six 'undred and seventy-six entries they 'ad last year, all London van horses. All decorated.

Playful Nudge

"Johnny, 'ere, won a first. And he won others at London's smaller van shows. Didn't you Johnny?"

Johnny stopped tugging at the coat and gave his driver a playful nudge in the back. Then he mussed up his hair and pulled his collar.

"Playful, see," said the driver. "I let 'im play. Lots of people would be afraid. Think he's really biting. He ain't. Playful that's all. Johnny's a wonderful horse."

As they prepared to drive off, Johnny shook his head. Perhaps it was modesty. Johnny is difficult.

J. A. M.

New Freezing Methods Widen Field For Preserving Fruits and Juices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—New processes and improved equipment are developing rapidly in the field of food preservation, especially in the freezing of fruits and vegetables, E. H. Wiegand, professor of food products industries at Oregon State College, told nearly a hundred cannerymen and fieldmen from California to Canada, meeting here for the Seventeenth Annual Canners' and Fieldmen's School, Feb. 7 to 19.

Fruit and vegetable juices have claimed the spotlight of attention during the past year, for they are new products to most Pacific Coast canners, he reported, but they offer a profitable field if proper methods of packing are followed. Many problems are involved in handling peaches, corn and peas—new northwest products, he declared.

The two-weeks' course this year has been designed to stress developments in the processing of all products. Commercial fruit and vegetable canning; canned food standards and grade simplifications; food examination and quality control; special conference work in refrigeration, bacteriology, jam, jelly, pickle and marischino cherry making; the annual double seaming course with can company machines and representatives to instruct cannery machine men in the proper operation of this equipment; and the newly inaugurated fieldmen's course have been included in this year's school.

Canners Watch Freezing Progress in Texas Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROWNSVILLE, Texas — The canning industry of the United States is watching with keen interest, development of the quick-freeze industry, Dr. F. C. Blanck, chief of the foods research division of the United States Department of Agriculture, said recently while on a visit to the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas.

This area, which produces a large amount of such winter vegetables as cabbage, carrots, beans, beets, peas, tomatoes, potatoes, parsley, spinach and others, in addition to around 25,000 carloads annually of citrus fruit, is the scene of new developments in quick freezing.

The principal question, in the opinion of Dr. Blanck, is whether quick freezing, if it develops into a major industry, will cut into the movement of fresh fruits and vegetables, or will cut into the canning industry.

A three-year co-operative program of study is now under way in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, with the Texas Experiment Station in the area and the U. S. Department of Agriculture Experimental Laboratory working jointly, on the processing and quick freezing of various vegetables.

Congress is being asked to provide for additional study by constructing a $35,000 building and providing $10,000 annually for personnel to go further into the subject.

Cagney's Slap Method Not for Feminine Use

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Feb. 12 (AP) —A triple play—Cagney to De Haviland to Knowles—did not work as expected.

A scene for production No. 203—they haven't figured out a title for it yet—has Olivia De Haviland slapping Patric Knowles. She was slapping away when that expert slapper, James Cagney, happened along.

He told the actress to hit Mr. Knowles with her thumb and her little finger, rather than with her full hand. He said it would be easier on him. She tried it and floored Mr. Knowles.

Released Ship Delayed

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Nantucket Chief, American tanker, seized by Spanish Insurgent warships in the Mediterranean recently while transporting a cargo of Russian oil to Barcelona, was unexpectedly delayed today in her scheduled sailing for the United States. Crew members said later they would continue the voyage if bonuses and wages, which they claimed were two-months overdue, were forthcoming. Capt. J. E. Lewis told newspapermen here that he had been beaten and half-starved while in an Insurgent prison. He related his experiences to the American Consul.

Dell and Icefield Put Under Roof At Show of Wild Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 12—Exhibits in the interest of conservation of natural resources mark the North American Sports, Garden and Outdoor Life Show at the Fifth Regiment Armory here, encompassing in their variety an Antarctic village of Igloos, a sandy stretch of desert waste, and wooded Maryland mountainside and Florida scenes.

Gov. Harry W. Nice of Maryland opened the show in a nation-wide radiocast yesterday, when he welcomed exhibitors and guests on behalf of the State. Mayor Howard W. Jackson of Baltimore followed him with a welcome on behalf of the city.

Throughout the opening day visitors were clustered in large groups about the Antarctic Village—a replica of a portion of Admiral Richard E. Byrd's camp at Little America, with snow huts, igloos, skin tents, icebergs and Malemute dog teams. The huts and tents were those actually used by Admiral Byrd and his party on their first Antarctic expedition. Dogs of Siberian and Alaskan breed were brought here from the Chinook Kennels in New Hampshire, 13 of the 34 dogs having been with Byrd in Antarctica.

Close by is the desert scene, with an expanse of sand, and living animals in a background reproducing as closely as possible their natural habitat.

West Virginia has three exhibits in which live animals from that state, such as bear cubs, deer, and game birds are shown. Texas also has sent an elaborate exhibit, its animals including a pair of small wild boars, a pair of prairie dogs and three armadillos.

Maryland's own exhibit is naturally the most extensive. It depicts the rolling hills and mountain sides of Western Maryland and, as a contrast, a stretch of eastern shore marshland and water, with wooden decoys floating on smooth water in front of a Chesapeake Bay duck blind.

Women of the Maryland Federation of Garden Clubs are presenting one of the most beautiful of the exhibits—a woodland trail showing trees, flowers and shrubs in profusion.

Another exhibit, arranged by the United States Department of Agriculture, shows a section of woods before and after a forest fire. To the woodsman the example of this exhibit is inescapable.

Log cabins have been built by Boy Scouts, by members of Red Shield Clubs and by several other exhibitors. These buildings, complete in detail, are located along various "forest trails," one of the paths being 250 feet long.

In the center of the main floor is a man-made lake of 60,000 gallons, designed to provide a scene for fly casting exhibitions, canoe tilting, and log-rolling feats. For the latter event, experts from Nova Scotia and New Hampshire have come to Baltimore.

Indians, too, are part of the show—Sioux and Comanches from South Dakota, led by Chief War Bonnet and Chief Red Cloud. There are daily demonstrations of archery by Miss Jean Tenney, national woman's archery champion, and fly-casting exhibitions will be given, beginning today, by Lee Sens of Baltimore, champion distance bait caster.

Tower-to-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

the general support of President Roosevelt and the general condemnation of those who wonder if the virtual dictatorship such bills would authorize is needed in a peace-seeking nation. Others argue that the public would do well to know in advance that modern war involves at least temporary loss of democratic procedure, if not the threat of permanent change.

Opposition to the $800,000,000 naval expansion program was vocal and well-organized, the suspicion being pronounced that something further than a program of national defense is lurking behind Administration brows.

Toward the end of the week, indeed, there seemed to be less assurance abroad on Capitol Hill of the absence of a "secret understanding," Senator Johnson notably about-facing and declaring that, in the light of subsequent occurrences, he did not find Secretary Hull's statement that America was unbound by foreign alliances well-founded.

Further Nationalization of Reich

¶ **The far-reaching** concentration of military, foreign, political and economic affairs under National Socialism is accepted in Germany as a complete triumph for Reichsführer Hitler's regime, and a notification to the world without that the influence of so-called "Conservatives" within the Third Reich is practically non-existent.

On Monday, following the week-end coup, it was generally understood that Herr Hitler had achieved personal and direct dominance of national defense, with Field Marshall Hermann Göring directing the air force and Dr. Joseph Goebbels controlling propaganda. Likewise Joachim von Ribbentrop becomes Reich Foreign Minister and Walther Funk new Minister of Commerce.

By Wednesday the "clean-up" in military and diplomatic spheres was semi-officially declared ended, although lesser changes in various ministries were expected. Later in the week, papers outside Germany carried reports of army revolts in outlying garrison towns with clashes between the army and Chancellor Hitler's private Black Shirt Guard.

However, in Berlin both official replies and private inquiries repudiated the story, and the coordination of the main factors of Germanic life was declared to have become a fait accompli.

Italo-British Waves Awash

¶ **A warmer note** crept into Italo-British negotiations this week, prompted perhaps by England's firmness in dealing with submarine piracy and Italy's uneasiness over new German implications. With the Spanish Insurgent base at Mallorca tightly guarded by French and British patrol vessels, Premier Chamberlain and Ambassador Grandi find agreement nearer on a number of hitherto insolubles, such as withdrawal of troops and granting of belligerent rights in Spain, discussion of the Ethiopian conquest and proposals for moderating propaganda. The agreements await, of course, favorable reply from Rome, but the whole atmosphere of the conversations have indicated that an Anglo-Italian rapprochement is not unthinkable.

King Carol Holds Rumania

¶ **With waves from** the German "consolidation" washing on Rumanian political shores, King Carol is more successful than was King Canute in commanding the situation. He disbands the Cabinet, "accepts" the resignation of pro-German Premier Octavian Goga, cold-shoulders the fascist-like Iron Guard, and surrounds himself with a government of old Liberal friends, augmented by representatives of unimportant political groups, which proposes to rule "temporarily" by decree. With the democratic National Peasant Party locked out-of-doors, military rule established, censorship imposed against opposition, King Carol follows the pattern set in Europe for the establishment of an absolutist regime, issuing a 14-point program assuring the nation a reign of justice and peace, promising a new era of prosperity through economic, social, constitutional reforms (including "emigration" of surplus Jewish population). With home affairs in the hands of Carol's army and foreign affairs in the hands of his aide, George Tatarescu, the King of Rumania is obviously in a position to be King of Rumania—an unusual circumstance among European monarchs.

Divided Ireland Stands

¶ **The Unionist Government** of Prime Minister Viscount Craigavon is placed more securely than ever in the seat of authority in Northern Ireland with the returns of this week's election. As Premier Craigavon had expected, faced with the necessity of reconciling its differences to present a solid front against Eamon de Valera's government and a "united" Eire, the Ulsterites went to the polls with enough votes to give the Unionists 35 to 38 seats in a House of 52—largest majority ever—and the union of northern and southern Ireland, with their dissident religious and political viewpoints, is set back for another generation.

The Washington Week

¶ **President Roosevelt** this week asks Congress for $250,000,000 to meet relief needs for the coming 4½ months; nominates A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State; asks Congress for $16,880,000 more to add to the $500,000,000 War Department budget. The anti-lynching bill filibusters ad nauseam in the Senate. The House approves a bill forbidding picketing of foreign embassies; takes final action on bill to regulate farm surplus.

Courtesy Taught In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COWPENS, S. C.—Courtesy programs as part of the school curriculum are being taught at the Cowpens grammar school in an effort to promote character development in the child in more than purely superficial aspects.

Procedure is unique and effective. During the extra-curricular period various grades take turns instructing one another in a program of courtesy. For example, on a given day the second grade had charge of a program on courtesy for the primary grades. Another day the fourth grade had charge of the program for fourth, fifth and sixth grades. On a special date the seventh grade met with the high school for a program.

Not only is courtesy being taught as a form of good manners, but in connection with good citizenship and self-discipline and as a means toward developing finer character. Encouraging results have been noticed, teachers report.

Chicago Airedale Nears Title in New York Show

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—Harold M. Florsheim of Chicago offered a strong challenge for best of breed among the Airedale terriers in the Westminster Kennel Club show at Madison Square Garden yesterday as his recent importation, Boynehouse Brutus, was judged best of the dogs. Brutus paraded through his class with little opposition except from Benson H. Rowley's Fairservice, chief arrival of Jersey City, N. J., which took the reserve ribbon. Before taking top honors in the breed, however, Brutus must beat the best of the bitches, which includes Briggus Princess, a well-regarded Airedale owned by Hinson Stiles, New York publisher.

Another Chicago-owned entry came through with a surprise victory when Hertzville Hottentot, owned by C. J. Casselman and Thomas M. Halpin, topped the collie dogs and qualified to meet the best of the bitches.

Savannah Welcomes Tourists to South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga. — The DeSoto Hotel in Savannah is experiencing tourists. The DeSoto Hotel was one of the first built in this part of the state for tourist business. It was built entirely with local capital and it stands on Bull and Liberty Streets.

The hotel has a reception room and office on the first floor. A modern swimming pool is located in the garden.

Washington Apple-Marketing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash. — Seventy-five apple growers, the elected and fully-empowered delegates of more than 2,000 north central Washington orchardists, have approved what they believe to be the most effective, thorough and widespread industrial organization ever undertaken in this State to engineer orderly marketing and financing of the apple-growing industry.

Acceptance of a prepared plan was effected after long hours of discussion by delegates in convention here several days.

Organization was virtually forced here by stringent conditions surrounding the movement of the 1937 apple crop, not only in the Wenatchee—Okanogan district, but in other apple sections of Washington as well. The comprehensive aspects of the present organized undertaking may be seen in the fact that polling places were set up at 20 shipping points in this district where delegates were elected by orchardists.

Efforts to unify growers started last December when a volunteer committee, the United Tree Fruits committee, representing financing agencies, farm groups, civic organizations, business, and three adjacent counties, worked out a plan intended to lift the industry out of market doldrums and make possible financing for the 1938 crop. The plan rapidly gained widespread approval which resulted in a determination to have it adopted by all growers in an official way which would assure it unquestioned support.

The primary purpose of the new apple industrial organization is the orderly marketing of crops. Secondary is financing, spray residue investigation and orchard sanitation. The membership must comprise at least 80 per cent of the fruit growers by tonnage of commercial apple production in north central Washington. Costs of organization will be defrayed through assessments of not more than 1 cent per box or 50 cents per ton, annually.

Grower members agree to market all apples through the organization or through marketing agencies accredited by this organization. Contracts also will be made with packing plants and warehouses, as well as with financing agents. The tenor of all these agreements is to maintain a sound, orderly operating system that will eliminate cut-throat marketing practices and price-destroying speculation.

Emphasis to hasten organization and adopt the plan was made in dispatches received from U. S. Senator Homer T. Bone and Congressman Charles Leavy, which pointed out the absolute necessity of growers presenting an organized front before they can hope to receive financial assistance.

"The organization is under the guidance of a five-man Executive Committee, which is an integral part of a 12-man Board of Directors chosen by the 75 delegates after the industrial plan was adopted.

While growers of north central Washington were struggling to adopt the plan, more than 100 shippers, bankers, brokers and fruit industry leaders met separately and proposed plans for stabilizing apple prices and working with the growers' organization for establishment of an orderly marketing system.

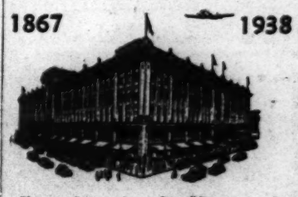
Other Washington apple districts will be urged to co-operate with local growers when the program is set up.

Federal Expert Finds Bad Housing Expensive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Scoring bad housing for its "shortsightedness, unfairnes and expensiveness," B. M. Pettit of Washington, federal housing expert, told delegates to the twenty-eighth annual session of the South Carolina Social Workers' Conference that the Government was completing 51 housing projects in various cities for 25,000 families at a cost of approximately $135,600,000, of which 55 per cent or about $75,000,000 would be repaid by the tenants in the form of rent.

"Is $60,000,000—or only about $11,000,000 more than the cost of one battleship—too much to spend as an approach to so pressing a problem?"

1867 1938

Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family
Cohen Brothers
Block of Duval, Laura, Hogan and Church Streets
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Labor and Capital Warned on Federal Hold

By the Associated Press

Chicago: President William Green of the American Federation of Labor warned Labor and Capital last night to guard against their subjugation by Government agencies and demanded protection of legitimate enterprise against rule by Government fiat.

The labor leader, speaking to a University of Wisconsin alumni audience, also assailed "certain self-constituted leaders of labor" for "misrepresentations," which he contended "have infused into peaceful communities political and social unrest."

"Labor and Capital," he said, "have a common cause to protect against autocratic usurpation of power over their destiny by Government agency, whether it be the National Labor Relations Board . . . or any proposed board to substitute itself for the parties in determining for them the terms and conditions under which Labor and Capital shall, side by side, function together.

"Labor no less than Capital demands that every sound endeavor which has economic utility be allowed to function and not be stifled or destroyed by Government fiat, whether given through the taxing power, through restrictive legislation, or through discrimination."

Labor News in Brief

Mr. Green said that American industry was now "in a state of convalescence" and that it needed "no severe nostrums."

"It needs the common sense of good nursing," he said, "It needs the joint help of labor, of management, of capital, of consumers, of all citizens, and of the Government, that is our Government, if we are to go ahead for the common good."

The speaker lashed out at labor leaders "who preach and practice a disregard of contractural obligations, who encourage sitdown strikes, mutiny on the high seas, the destruction of private property, and the capture of cities."

Washington: The Labor Relations Board announced an agreement settling the 27-month-old labor dispute at the Brown Shoe Company's Vincennes, Ind., plant.

The board said that, under an agreement between the company, the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, (A. F. of L.) and the Board, the Company was ordered to:

"End interference with organization activities of its employees; spying on meetings; influencing citizens, civic bodies or public officials to interfere with union activities of its employees; recognition of the Employee's Welfare Association as a bargaining agent for a six-month period; and in the event the Boot and Shoe Workers Union wins a scheduled board election, to recognize it as exclusive bargaining agent of its employees."

The Board also ordered reinstatement, with back pay, of 11 employees, and dismissal of charges that the Company had engaged in unfair labor practices.

Washington: William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, "reluctantly" withdrew from the United Mine Workers, C. I. O. affiliate, yesterday.

In a letter to his brother, Hugh Green, Secretary of the U. M. W. local at Coshocton, Ohio, Mr. Green said he could not hold membership in a union not affiliated with the A. F. of L., while serving as its President.

Jersey City, N. J.: Handbills exhorting factory workers to join the Committee for Industrial Organization were distributed in this city where Mayor Frank Hague has fought the "C. I. O. invasion." Police hastened to the scene but arrived too late to do anything about it.

In all previous known attempts by the C. I. O. to distribute literature, police invoked a municipal ordinance against such action.

Kansas City, Mo.: The Ford Motor Company filed with the Regional Labor Relations Board here a denial that it had been guilty of unfair labor practices and contended the National Labor Relations Act was "void, unconstitutional and without force."

The Motor Company's denial was contained in an answer filed by its attorneys, replying to a complaint issued by the Labor Board that the Company in its Kansas City plant had been guilty of unfair labor practices. It was signed by H. C. Doss, manager of the plant here.

Packers Open National Drive To Put Meat Back on Menus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Because high prices at the butcher shop this winter caused Mrs. Housewife to substitute such dishes as macaroni for pork chops and sirloin steak, the packing industry and organized retail butchers are engaged in a national campaign to convince customers meat is cheap again and should go back on the menu.

This is a striking change of tactics. Last September, when meat prices were at their peak, packers endeavored to show Mrs. Housewife that the drought was responsible, that there was less meat to be purchased, and that therefore she should learn to use cheaper cuts if she couldn't pay 50 cents a pound for roasts.

Government statisticians supported the packers' arguments with evidence of reduced cattle production. They explained that prices would come down sometime well along in 1938, when the cheaper corn could be fed to cattle and hogs and thus put new supplies on the market.

Meat Prices Dropped

These statements did not persuade mistresses of the nation's kitchens nor managers of its lunch counters that meat was a "good buy." Butchers received chilly looks when they put chops on the scale and said "ninety-eight cents," instead of the "just a half dollar" Mrs. Housewife expected. So meat consumption dropped and so did prices.

Now the packing industry finds a new problem on its doorstep. It has to publicize meat all over again. Habits change quickly, and families who learned that mother's Spanish omelette was as tasty as hamburger, and cheaper, are not quick to go back to meat. Besides, many are not aware prices have been brought within reach of the ordinary family budget.

To win back a bigger place for meat on the menus, the Institute of American Meat Packers announced the launching, on Feb. 7, of "a nationwide movement undertaken simultaneously in about 600 cities from coast to coast to focus public attention on the improved quality and attractive prices of all meats now being offered to the public."

Retail Dealers Attend

Chicago's "pep meeting" was held at the Medinah Temple, Feb. 7, with some 3,000 retail meat dealers attending. The Institute sent out the invitations, but the retailers did some of the talking. Among the chief speakers was John A. Kotal of Chicago, secretary of the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers, who declared the housewife's meat dollar now goes 30 per cent farther than it did last September.

"In Chicago," said Mr. Kotal, "sirloin steak is about a third cheaper now than it was then. Pork chops are about 30 per cent lower, smoked hams are down 20 per cent; round steak, about 30 per cent."

These declines, quoted from the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, should be put before every consumer, asserted Oscar G. Mayer, Chicago packer and Chairman of the Institute's drive.

The Institute is sending publicity to newspapers presenting strong arguments for the use of meat. One is that chain restaurants have found it profitable to put meat back on menus at reasonable prices. A chain of drug stores in California, the Institute reports, is offering steak with mushrooms on its 49-cent dinner special, while automats in New York ask customers to drop in only four dimes to take out a plate of roast beef with two vegetables.

Benefit for Many

A more fundamental argument is that meat purchases benefit not only butchers and packers but many other industries. When women write "steak" or "chops" on shopping lists, they help build prosperity for 30,000,000 persons on farms where livestock is raised, packers point out. They also help implement manufacturers who sell to farmers who raise the corn to feed the cattle, and the railroads that carry the livestock to market and the machinery to grain farmers and so on.

Representatives of these interests showed concern about meat sales by attending a meeting sponsored by the Institute here recently. They agreed to do all they could to get meat back on the tables of homes, restaurants, quick lunches, dining cars, and hotels.

Already this campaign is taking effect, and in a way that has not been stressed in "eat-more-meat" publicity. Market reports show increased buying has "tended to steady sagging prices." Wholesale prices of all classes of cattle went up over the week end of Feb. 6, it was shown. There appears to be no likelihood, however, that packers or butchers will let prices reach the points of last fall.

University Plans A Lincoln Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARROGATE, Tenn., Feb. 12—A new course of study concentrated upon the life, times, and principles of Abraham Lincoln will be inaugurated at Lincoln Memorial University for the next scholastic year, Dr. S. W. McClelland, President, announced today at the Lincoln Day celebration at the college.

Dr. McClelland said the course was designed to ground the students in the fundamental philosophies of Lincoln, with particular emphasis upon his ideals of government, his devotion to liberty, and his broad, humanitarian treatment of perplexing problems. The course will deal with the various phases of Lincoln's career, while considerable time will be devoted to his writings from the standpoint of literature. Prof. R. Gerald McMurtry of the History Department, a recognized authority on Lincoln, will be the instructor.

This institution, founded 40 years ago by Gen. O. O. Howard as a memorial to Lincoln for the education of the white mountain boys and girls of the highland section of the South, has an extensive Lincoln library, the only one of its kind in the South, and a large department of Lincolniana.

Overseas League Starts Anew on Friendly Task

OTTAWA, Feb. 12 (CP)—Canadian branch of the Overseas League, an organization designed to make the peoples of the British Empire better known to each other, has been relaunched. Conceived in Canada by Sir Evelyn Wrench, its present Secretary, when he was a guest at Rideau Hall here, the League has been conducting a membership drive in its efforts to foster unity of the Empire.

Start of the new chapter here was auspicious, with the Governor General, Lord Tweedsmuir, in attendance. There was also a demonstration of the newer ties of Empire when Lord Elgin, President of the Empire Exhibition, opening in Glasgow May 3, greeted the meeting in a speech from London relayed by telephone.

Vacations in the West

Travel lore and the thrills of outdoor vacation trips in Western States, will be an outstanding theme of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay.

Montreal Dock Men Merge Rival Unions; Seek Wage Contract

MONTREAL, Feb. 12 (CP)—Montreal's two rival locals of the International Longshoremen's Association have decided to amalgamate, ending a long struggle for control of water-front labor here.

The older branch—Local No. 373—will lose its identity in the merger as its members sign up with the newer Local 375, formed only about a year ago as the outgrowth of a contest for mastery along Montreal's miles of docks. The amalgamation agreement will run for a year.

Joining of the unions was brought about through mediation by the I. L. A. President, Joseph Ryan of New York. Approach of the time for signing a 1938 labor contract with the Shipping Federation of Canada precipitated the move.

The shipping organization has offered a contract calling for a 10 cents an hour increase over last year, but the I. L. A. has turned it down.

Quebec's Program To Increase Rural Credits Approved

QUEBEC, Feb. 12 (CP)—The Union Nationale Government's measure to boost Quebec farming's stock by a $10,000,000 increase to rural credits has been approved by the Legislative Council, the Quebec legislature's upper house, and received immediate sanction by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Giving three quick readings to the bill, which Premier Maurice Duplessis in the Legislative Assembly last week said will bring to Quebec farmers assistance in which they are of "urgent need," the Council suspended formal procedure for the first time in 20 years.

Sir Thomas Chapais, Government leader in the Council, asking speedy approval of the grant to farm loans, explained that under legislation during the past year, $15,000,000 was engaged for credit purposes and the Province's farmers needed more.

It was generally admitted, said the representative from the Les Laurentides division, that the farm loan machinery the Provincial Government had set up was of "immense service" to the farming industry.

City Demolished? Just Rossi's Sleep

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12 (AP)—London got wind of San Francisco's big blow of Feb. 9, but had an inflated version.

Mayor Angelo J. Rossi's phone jangled early Feb. 10. A London newspaper was calling. It had heard the city was "demolished."

"What liners capsized in the bay? What relief measures have been taken?" the questions poured out.

The Mayor reflected sleepily. He had to admit six fatalities, but said these were "in all Northern California." Other casualties, he said, were mainly windows, trees and signboards.

London was contrite. "Oh, I say! We've been misinformed, eh? Sorry to disturb your lunch."

"Lunch," grumbled the Mayor. "Early risers, the English."

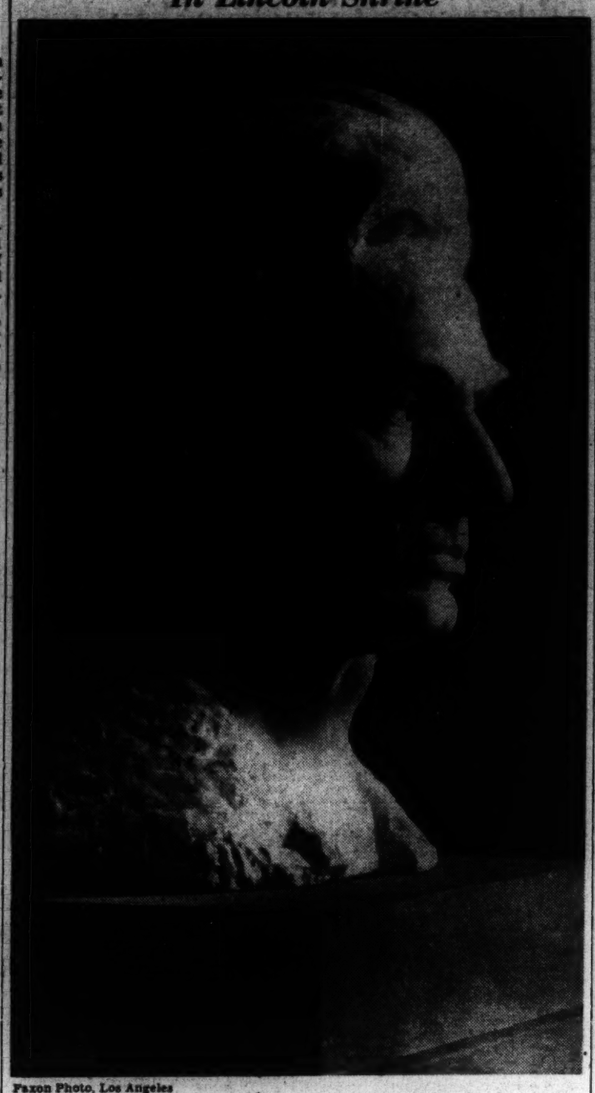
Farmer Nets $16.15 On One Ear of Corn

ENNIS, Texas (AP)—Sixteen dollars and fifteen cents for an ear of corn!

That is the record made by S. Sibley, farmer near here. The ear won $9 in premiums at various fairs and then was auctioned by grains and brought an additional $7.15.

In one year Sibley and his family won more than $700 in fair premiums in Ennis, Dallas, Fort Worth and Waco.

In Lincoln Shrine



Paxon Photo, Los Angeles

Bust of Lincoln by George Grey Barnard
In Lincoln Memorial Shrine in Redlands, Calif.

Lincoln Memorial Shrine Houses Historical Relics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REDLANDS, Calif., Feb. 12—"A Lincoln statue should be so conceived that no man or woman could stand before it without feeling that here is one who understands. If a Lincoln statue turns the greatest aristocrat or the most ragged lost soul away, that statue is not worthy." So wrote George Grey Barnard who sculptured the bust of Lincoln which is the center of attraction here on this day of Lincoln commemoration, as the chief display piece in the Lincoln Memorial Shrine.

As the visitor enters the classic building it is the Barnard bust done in Carrara marble and duplicated only in the Luxemburg Gallery, which first arrests his attention. Chiseled on the marble wall behind the figure is Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Watchorn, who built the Shrine some years ago in memory of their son, Emory Ewart Watchorn, out of their esteem for the Emancipator, also treasure the life cast of Lincoln's right hand made by Leonard Volk shortly after Lincoln's nomination to the presidency.

The Dean Cornwell murals depict the achievements of Lincoln—the preservation of the Union and the unshackling of the slaves; and also symbolize the nobility of his character, loyalty, strength, justice, wisdom, patience, tolerance, courage, faith.

The Shrine is the repository of many valuable manuscripts, including an application by E. G. Webb requesting the release of his son from the army because of health impaired in a Confederate prison. The order, "Let this man be discharged. March 20, 1865. Abraham Lincoln," is in the President's own hand.

Highly prized is a letter to James C. Conklin. Unable to attend a mass meeting at Springfield, Ill., Lincoln dictated a letter setting forth his views on matters under discussion which he signed himself. Herein are his famous words, "The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the seas."

Bronze busts of General Grant and General Lee are placed on either side of entrance. The Shrine was erected to perpetuate the memory of Lincoln, but Dr. Watchorn also established in it a library to serve as a symbol of the reunion of the States and do justice to the great men of both North and South.

On the shelves, students and research workers find among the 900 volumes such rare books as Arnaud's Life of Lincoln, in French; Craft's Southern Rebellion; Narrative of Sojourner Truth, by a slave; numerous pamphlets bearing on Lincoln and his time, among them sermons, speeches, campaign songs (amazing reading today) and miscellaneous data.

"Stonewall" Jackson's Bible in which he wrote, "Though the clouds are darkly lowering, I pray that God may direct me aright" is in the Shrine as well as the New Testament and Psalms, known as the General Grant Bible, now carefully preserved in a case by Riviere. This Bible, autographed by Generals Grant, Sheridan, Schurz, Hatch, and Emory, was presented to George T. Scott, young officer of the James River steamer, Daniel Webster, following a conference of the generals on his boat.

Flier Hunt Shifts to Alaska

EDMONTON, Alberta, Feb. 12 (CP)—The next area to be covered in the hunt for six Soviet fliers who disappeared during a flight from Moscow to North America will be the Alaskan mountain ranges, Sir Hubert Wilkins, commander of the Russian plane conducting the search, told a service club here.

"Those of us with Polar experience still believe and hope the Russians may be alive, although many people seem to have lost hope," Sir Hubert said.

"If you have a knowledge of the Arctic, it can be friendly, but without knowledge it can be dangerous."

Sir Hubert returned here Feb. 9, and said he intends to order a new engine for his huge airship, now disabled at Aklavik, Northwest Territory. He brought a propeller with him to be repaired.

The explorer briefly recounted clues uncovered in the search, the last wireless message received from the fliers which said they were going to land about 83 degrees north and 148 degrees west, and the rumor an Eskimo and reindeer herders had heard a motor off the Arctic coast Aug. 13, the Friday the fliers vanished.

"This led to a theory the Russians might have flown over the Alaskan coast and into the mountains," he said. "The Russian Government, therefore, has decided to search the Alaskan mountains. This we plan to do when our motor is fixed."

South Carolina Uses Movies as Farm Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—Agricultural moving pictures will be seen by more than 50,000 farmers and their families in 1938, according to plans announced by the extension service of Clemson College.

"The use of moving pictures," explains T. W. Morgan, assistant to Director D. W. Watkins, "was begun in 1936 in an effort to improve the efficiency of teaching farm people the ideas of better farming and homemaking."

The equipment consists of two motion-picture projectors installed in panel-body trucks with generators to supply power where electric current is not available, and a collection of agricultural films of educational value. Subjects covered by the films include agricultural engineering, dairying, livestock, poultry, plant diseases and insects, 4-H club work, clothing, foods and health, with several scenic and inspirational subjects.

Washington Waitresses To Get $13.25 Minimum

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The District of Columbia Minimum Wage Board has set $13.25 as the smallest weekly wage for Washington waitresses. Any tips the girls receive will be in addition. The figure is for a week of 40 to 48 hours. Furthermore, the Board inserted in its recommendations, which will be up for public hearings March 8, various curbs against the rush hour practice of splitting shifts.

Deductions permitted for meals and uniforms, it was estimated, could bring a waitress' pay down to $6.65, about $2.65 above existing scales. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt protested that the tipping system is "a beautiful way out" for employers who want to pay inadequate wages.

It should be eliminated, she told reporters. A person should know what he is going to earn when he goes to work.

Lilliputian Trains in Hobbyists' Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—How one would travel by train in a Lilliputian world is being shown in an exhibit of one of the nation's tiniest railroads at the headquarters of the New York Society of Model Engineers in West Forty-second Street here. At the same time, a few doors away at No. 114 West Forty-second Street, the First National Model Show, featuring miniature railroads, houses and ships, is on under the auspices of the Association of Model Railroad Manufacturers.

Both shows are realistic and although the exhibits may look at first glance like "toys," this is only a superficial impression. They are considered masterpieces of their kind and represent many hours of precise labor by individual hobbyists.

Railroad in an Attic

The largest of the railroad systems on exhibition at the model show is a two-loop figure-eight track system measuring 24 by 16 feet. It is complete with signal towers, stations, switch yard, tunnel, loading platform and other feautres of a regulation railroad—the work of Harold Wheeler an amateur model railroad enthusiast of Scarsdale. As it was set up in its entirety in an attic, the chief purpose in displaying this model is to emphasize what can be done in limited space.

At the other exhibit, the center of interest is the famous Union Connecting Railroad with its eight scale-miles of steel track, its "crack" train crews working day and night, answering questions of the large throng of visitors who come annually to this show.

Trains for Apartments

Engines and equipment which operate on the O-gauge tracks are built on the scale of one-quarter inch to a foot. Each train is only 1-48 the size of a real train and has a speed of about a mile or more an hour. There are transcontinental fliers, long freight lines, electric commuter trains, snub-nosed streamliners and heavy mountain-switchers which move on schedule. Signal towers and control boards keep everything in smooth running order. A special feature is the new electrical control board which makes it possible for the train dispatcher, seated in his tower, to control the movements of trains anywhere on the system by pushing a button.

A spur line of 00-gauge trackage accommodates engines that are considerably smaller and hence have an appeal to apartment-dwellers who want to set up miniature railroads in crowded quarters.

One of the tiniest steam engines imaginable is at the model show. It measures approximately ¾ of an inch high and 7-16 of an inch wide, its "ingredients" being two five-cent pieces, two thimbles, bits from a wrist watch and a bed castor. Another novelty is a crocheted house by Mrs. Alice Beasley of Brooklyn. This show will continue until Feb. 23.

The exhibit sponsored by the Society of Model Engineers will last until Feb. 26.

Reforms Pledged to Rumania Under New Cabinet's Policy

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 12 (AP)—With military rule and censorship to silence opposition, the new Rumanian Government today issued a 14-point program assuring the Nation of justice and peace, and promising radical economic, social and constitutional reforms, including organized emigration of Jewish surplus population.

The program assured foreign relations would be continued with Rumania's traditional friends, England and France; affirmed adherence to the League of Nations, and appealed for "Christian brotherhood" of all Rumanians under the leadership of Premier Dr. Miron Cristea, Patriarch of the Rumanian Orthodox Church.

Investigation of illegal citizenships acquired after the World War are to continue and "destructive elements" to be expelled.

Constitutional Reforms

The manifesto, which was broadcast and posted throughout the country, outlined:

1. Constitutional reform of moral and material benefit for the Nation.
2. Rejuvenation of national pride with equal rights and justice for all citizens.
3. Such equality to include all citizens belonging to minorities which settled in Rumania hundreds of years ago.
4. Careful examination of Rumanian citizenships acquired after the World War.
5. Expulsion of such undesirable elements as foreigners who endanger morals of the Rumanian people.
6. Organized emigration of foreigners who have come to this country recently. Rumania will attempt to make international agreements with other countries which claim a surplus Jewish population, to provide a new fatherland in which Jews would like to live.

Higher Standard of Living

7. Abolition of favoritism in administration of public affairs.
8. Reorganization of farming, labor and trade classes to raise the standard of living.
9. A balanced budget, currency stabilization and increased taxation of the wealthy.
10. Stimulation of industrial activity.
11. Control of political parties to prevent the spread of hatred.
12. Maintenance of order.
13. Enlargement of the army.
14. Continuation of the traditional foreign policy—alignment with Great Britain, France and the Little Entente.

Northwest States Called To Push Game Conservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho, Feb. 12—"One beaver skin stretched over a live beaver's back is worth 1000 hides stretched on barn doors," epitomized a report made before a three-day game management conference here. The speech, praising beavers as "the original up-stream flood control and land conservation engineers," and as "the newest recruits in the Northwest's conservation campaign," was made by Paul M. Scheffer, project biologist of the Soil Conservation Service.

The program of the sessions was arranged by Dr. A. B. Hatch, professor of forestry at the University of Idaho. Representatives of the United States Biological Survey, the Forest Service, the National Park Service, and the Idaho state Fish and Game Department participated. Dr. D. S. Jeffers, dean of the University of Idaho School of Forestry, was chairman.

Because game crosses state, federal, and private lands, neither the state nor the federal agencies can solve the problems alone, declared Percy E. Mellis, chief of game management of the regional office of the U. S. Forest Service. The Federal Government makes recommendations for game conservation and management, Mr. Mellis said, but only the state has authority to set up effective regulations. All the information gathered by the Forest Service is made available to state agencies, he said. Next year, the Federal Government will provide $60,000 for game propagation and conservation in Idaho; the state will add $20,000 to the fund.

"Beavers are proving a valuable aid," Mr. Scheffer declared. "In flood control, erosion control, and water conservation. Dams built by beavers, which were 'planted' in Washington and Oregon streams, have chceked the run-off during the high water season, have conserved the water for the low-water season by raising the ground water table, and have checked the washing of silt into the main streams."

The Soil Conservation Service recently adopted the plan of trapping beavers which constitute nuisances in farming regions and releasing them on mountain streams. He cited the project on Mission creek, near Cashmere, Wash., where a colony of 12 beavers was "planted" two years ago. The animals have built 60 dams along five miles of waterway, he said.

Farm Encroachment

Sage grouse was termed "the most distinctive Western game bird" by George L. Girard, manager of the U. S. Biological Survey's water fowl refuge at Ronan, Mont., in a speech in which he declared that the bird must be protected from "the man with the hoe" as well as from the man with a gun. Intensified farming, as well as hunting, has so reduced the number of birds that now, in areas where they once were thick, a person can "walk miles without encountering a sign of a sage grouse."

Idaho, he observed, has natural advantages for the propagation of ducks, geese, and loons, sketching the courses of migratory birds. "What would be the beauty of Idaho mountains and valleys," he asked, "were it not for the honk of the goose, the shrill cackle of the pheasant, and the weird call of the loon?"

Upland game birds have decreased or disappeared as man has advanced over the prairies and across the valleys, declared T. B. Murray of the U. S. Biological Survey. Natural ranges of the birds have been destroyed as acreage has been brought under cultivation and as natural "cover" has been cleared. He proposed that public lands and private marginal areas be included in a plan to restore the natural conditions under which upland game birds once thrived. "At one time, Idaho valleys and forests teamed with blue grouse, sage grouse, ruffed grouse, California valley grouse, Franklin grouse, and California mountain quail," he said. "Chinese pheasants have been introduced to replace many of the species, and they have proved adaptable to varying and unfavorable conditions."

Deer on Increase

That systematic improvement of streams is an important aspect of the problem of propagating trout and other game fish was explained by D. J. Maclay of the Forest Service. The part that the Idaho hatcheries play in the program of restocking trout streams and lakes was described by C. C. Drake, state fish commissioner.

It was indicated that deer and elk in North Idaho are threatened more by restricted or isolated winter ranges than by any other single cause. Deer, nevertheless, are increasing. From 23,000 head in 1930, the total was reported to have reached almost 29,000. Predatory animals, mainly coyotes and cougars, were estimated to have killed 1600 deer last year.

Big game studies reveal that elk are increasing about 1000 a year net in the Selway Forest region of North Central Idaho, reported Jack Parsell, who has been a Forest Service employee for 20 years. The area now has about 11,000 head of elk. "The two biggest problems are to regulate the size of the game herds to the carrying capacity of winter ranges, and to obtain a proper distribution of game to make full use of all winter ranges that are available," he explained.

Only certain winter ranges, said Mr. Parsell, have the three requisites to support big game in hard winters—plenty of feed, southern exposure for warmth, and proper "cover" as shelter from storms. Elk tend to remain on the same feeding ground until it fails; then they migrate to another area. Some districts, therefore, are overstocked, while others are understocked.

Included among the speakers at the conference were Felix Plastino, superintendent of the state game farm at Jerome; R. G. Cole, Boise, president of the Idaho Wildlife Federation; Harrison C. Dale, president of the University of Idaho; William R. McIntyre, state game warden; Jess Robertson, assistant state game warden; Prof. Vernon A. Young of the School of Forestry; Ray West, Reginald DelNio, Laurence Smith of the Forest Service; and George C. Lowe, state cougar hunter for the fish and game department.

Why Is the South Known as 'Dixie'? Reasons All Vary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Many differ over the way the southern states came to be known as "Dixie."

A prominent banker in Richmond, Va., claims the term was first applied to money issued by a New Orleans bank before the Civil War. The money was principally in $10 bills. Because so many of the people in Louisiana were French, the bills were printed in French on one side, and in English on the other. The French word for ten is "dix," and it wasn't long until everybody was calling the bills "Dixie." From this, Louisiana came to be known as the "Land of the Dixies," or "Dixie Land."

Not long after this Dan Emmett, a northern minstrel, composed a song named "Dixie" for a show performance in New York City. After this show became a success, the name "Dixie" was attached to the entire South.

Another interesting explanation is that a kind-hearted slave owner of a large plantation on Manhattan Island during the latter part of the 18th century was named Dixie. His kind treatment of the Negroes caused them to regard his plantation as an earthly paradise. When any of the slaves were taken away they pined for "Dixie's," singing and talking about it constantly. Then when slavery moved southward in search of newer lands, the same ideal of Dixie was taken along, and the chants of the former slaves of his plantation became so widespread that Dixie became a name for all kind southern homes of Negroes.

A fourth explanation is that Dixie evolved from the name of Jeremiah Dixon, one of two English engineers who surveyed the United States and laid out the Mason-Dixon Line in 1767 as a line between slaveholding and non-slaveholding states. When Texas joined the Union the Negroes frequently sang of it as Dixie, and many believed that it had taken this name from the Mason and Dixon line.

Sundial for N. Y. Fair

The largest sundial ever erected will actually tell time for visitors to the New York World's Fair 1939. A shadow thrown from 50 feet in the air will be cast on numerals representing the hours of the day set in a wide, circular grass plot. The sundial is being constructed by Paul Manship, sculptor.

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Reich Defines Its Attitude On Germans in Other Lands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Third Reich is determined to defend the rights of its citizens abroad both as Germans and as National Socialists, but expects that such citizens will observe the laws of the countries in which they are, and that abroad it will be realized that the activities of the foreign section of the National Socialist Party have nothing in common with what is so often termed Pan-Germanism.

Such was the gist of a recent address in Budapest by Herr Wilhelm E. Bohle, English-born head of the "Auslandsorganisation" (Foreign Section) of the Party and Under Secretary of State in the Foreign Office, in which he outlined the aims and basis of this "much-misunderstood organization," the purpose of which, he pointed out, was to educate Reich German citizens abroad in politics and Weltanschauung" or world outlook.

Herr Bohle contended at the outset that a clear distinction should be drawn between the "Auslandsdeutsche," i. e. Reich German citizens resident abroad and "Volksdeutsche," i. e. people of German origin, but who had been citizens of other states for generations. The former, it was explained, the Reich desired to keep as citizens, but the latter, despite the common language and culture, did not concern the "Auslandsorganisation," which had laid it down as a fundamental principle not to interfere in the internal relations of the other states.

Free Foreigners in Germany

"As long as the foreigner in Germany acts within the law," Herr Bohle said, "he can, both as far as he himself is concerned and in the circle of his own countrymen, think as he likes. I should like to think that the members of the French or English or American colony in Berlin are good and convinced democrats, and that in their meetings they enthusiastically express this democratic conviction. So long as they extol democracy before their own countrymen and do not harm the Reich, whose hospitality they enjoy, it is all one to us.

"But we expect the same right for Reich citizens abroad, and it is upon this right that the 'Auslandsorganisation' is built up. On the basis of this right the New Reich defends each of its citizens abroad and will not permit a Reich German to be persecuted, simply because he is a National Socialist. Persecution of a Reich German abroad on such grounds touches the German Reich also. Those to whom such a fact may be somewhat sensational, must have been asleep for the last five years."

It is not without significance that the speech should have been delivered at a meeting of leading Hungarians in Budapest, for reports from the Hungarian capital have indicated that political circles there have been concerned about the activities of alleged agents among the large German minority there and also at the amount of anti-democratic propaganda literature which flooded the countryside during 1936 and 1937.

Propaganda is Discussed

This question of German propaganda in Hungary was discussed between Premier Koloman Daranyi and General Hermann Goering here in Berlin in November, and it is hoped here that the further discussions between Herr Bohle and the Hungarian authorities during this Budapest visit will have gone far to remove all differences of opinion.

The German press emphasized the importance of Herr Bohle's pronouncement for all countries, not only for Hungary. "Had Under-Secretary Bohle," wrote the Frankfurter Zeitung, "gone not to Budapest, but to Warsaw or Washington or anywhere else, he naturally would have said exactly the same thing. This basic principle applies to every land: the Reich's interest in citizens of other lands who are of German origin is not political but purely cultural. . . . All else is contrary to the declared policy of the Party and the State.

"The speech of the chief of the Auslandsorganisation has made that absolutely clear. It has affirmed what the diplomatic representatives of the Reich—e. g. in the United States—have stated in many public speeches."

Jamaica Lecturers To Tell Guests Of Island's Folklore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I.—Jamaica visitors who can spare time from their gay round of sports and social doings to attend the lectures scheduled by the Institute of Jamaica will find speakers delving into interesting facts in connection with the early development of the island.

The winter colony here always has its quota of educators, artists, lecturers, natural scientists, and historians, who welcome the opportunity to learn more about Jamaica's folk songs, native handicraft, and the part the British navy played in the evolution of this empire outpost.

Lectures for 1938 began on Jan. 6, and continue through April 21. All will be held in the Institute's building at 14-16 East Street, Kingston.

Naval Race

(Continued from Page 1)

by parallel treaties with Great Britain.

(Japan is not a signatory. Construction of a battleship larger than 35,000 tons frees the treaty members from the pact limit.)

"Mere communication of information concerning construction of vessels will, in the absence of a quantitative limitation, not contribute to any fair and equitable measure of disarmament," the note declared.

It added that "the Japanese Government will be ready at any moment to enter into any discussions of the matter of disarmament which gives primary importance to a fair, quantitative limitation."

In an accompanying communique, the Government reiterated its stand at the 1936 London Naval Conference concerning the importance of quantitative limitations.

This was in explanation of why Japan "cannot afford to disclose her plans of naval construction." It declared more extensive armaments building by other powers would leave Japan "no alternative but to alter her building plans to cope with such construction."

Familiar Landmark of Lincoln's Youth

Duplicate of Old Rutledge Tavern

Duplicate of the Rutledge Family Boarding House at New Salem, Ill., Where Abraham Lincoln Resided During His Stay in the Town and Where He Courted the Winsome Ann. A Group of Visitors to the Reconstruction Development Is Seen in the Foreground

Town Being Rebuilt as Lincoln Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW SALEM, Ill., Feb. 12—Reconstruction of the cabin where Abraham Lincoln once studied by the flickering light from a fireplace is nearing completion in New Salem, near Petersburg, Ill. The entire town is being restored.

The building is the old Henry Onstot cooper shop, and the work is being done by Civilian Conservation Corps, under supervision of the National Park Service. Lincoln resided at New Salem for six years as a young man.

When New Salem began to decline before the middle of the last century, the Onstot shop was sold and moved to Petersburg, two miles away. It was used as a residence for years, and, in 1922, was bought by the Old Salem Lincoln League and moved back to its original site.

Logs Being Replaced

The cabin is the only structure in the restored village in which any of the original material remains. Some of the logs are being replaced.

When restoration work in the town is completed, wheels will hum as they did a century ago, making it easier for visitors of today to visualize the New Salem of yesterday. The town never had more than 100 citizens but one of them ran a grist and sawmill to grind grain for bread and saw logs for cabins, one ran a carding mill for carding wool, one was a blacksmith, and one was a cooper who made barrels and casks, important pioneer items. Settlers for miles around journeyed to this town on a bluff along the Sangamon River to purchase supplies.

But New Salem's existence ended a short time after Lincoln moved away in 1837, and the town's buildings were torn down and removed.

The work of restoring the village as a memorial to Lincoln and Illinois pioneers was begun some years ago by the State of Illinois. A number of cabins and the old Rutledge Tavern have been completed and dedicated.

First Glimpse of Town

The most important project on the immediate program is the restoration of the old grist and sawmill on the site where Lincoln had his first glimpse of New Salem. Lincoln, then 21, was riding into town on a flat boat when it stuck on the mill dam.

The carding mill was owned by Samuel E. Hill, proprietor of a general store. The mill was powered by oxen walking on a treadmill. The blacksmith shop, owned by Joshua Miller, was an important business center in the rural, isolated community.

According to plans of National Park Service technicians, which will be carried out by the CCC, vegetable and herb gardens will be planted near the restored cabins.

Many days were spent in research to determine what type of vegetables were raised by Lincoln's contemporaries. Yellowed files of newspapers and old letters were examined. Every effort is being made to make the appearance of New Salem as authentic as possible.

When all work is completed, New Salem will be much like the original village. The daily average of 1,500 visitors, from all parts of the nation, will see in this great memorial to Lincoln the environment that helped mold his character.

Note Stresses Quantity Point

TOKYO, Feb. 12 (AP)—The full text of the Japanese note replying to the inquiry by the United States, Great Britain and France, upon Japan's naval-building program, follows:

It may be recalled that at the last London Naval Conference the Japanese Government proposed in earnest their desire to bring about a drastic reduction in naval armament, the total abolition of capital ships and aircraft-carriers which are aggresive in their nature, and at the same time, contended that qualitative limitation, if unaccompanied by quantitative limitation, would not be calculated to achieve any fair and equitable measure of disarmament.

"Unfortunately, the views of the Japanese Government were not shared by your Government and other Governments concerned. The Japanese Government always were prompted by a spirit of non-menace and non-aggression, and have no intention whatever of possessing armament which would menace other countries.

"At this juncture, when as a result of the non-acceptance by other countries of the reasonable desires of Japan in the matter of disarmament, there is as yet in existence no fair disarmament treaty to which Japan is a party, the Japanese Government is of the opinion that mere communication of information concerning the construction of vessels will, in the absence of quantitative limitation, not contribute to any fair and equitable measure of disarmament, and regret that they are unable to comply with the desire of your Government on this point.

"The Japanese Government fail to see any logical reasoning in the assumption on the part of your Government that this Government must be deemed to entertain a scheme for constructing vessels which are not in conformity with the limits provided by the London Treaty of 1936, from the mere fact that they do not dispatch a reply giving the desired information; and they are of the opinion that it is not a matter which should concern this Government if your Government, on the basis of whatever reason or rumor, should exercise the right of escalation provided in any treaty to which Japan is not a party."

[The Right of Escalation is the escape clause permitting signatories of the London Treaty to exceed the 35,000-ton limit if it is exceeded by non-signatories.]

"It is to be added, however, that as the Japanese Government did not fall behind other Governments in their ardent desire for disarmament, they will be ready at any moment to enter into any discussions on the matter of disarmament which gives primary importance to a fair, quantitative limitation."

Botanists Discover Peculiar Flora Throughout Granite Area of Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Besides being what is claimed to be the world's largest solid block of granite and the site of the gigantic unfinished Confederate Memorial, Stone Mountain has held another distinction—if not so well known to laymen, certainly of equal interest to the nation's leading botanists. For here is the habitat, in round shallow pools on the more nearly level surfaces, of a peculiar granite flora heretofore believed to exist nowhere else.

Particularly interested in this last claim are University of Georgia botanists Rogers McVaugh and Joseph Pyron.

Belting the state of Georgia from east to west is a mass of granite which in numerous places is exposed in large flat surfaces. Similar in every way to the pools on Stone Mountain are the shallow depressions formed on these surfaces.

Physical conditions are apparently identical. Why, questioned Dr. McVaugh, should not this same flora exist here? In an extended study he and Instructor Pyron have discovered that this actually is the case; and to date have found in varous localities across the State forms of granite-loving plants thought to grow only on Stone Mountain.

Interesting facts concerning these plants disclosed by Professor McVaugh are: (1) they are found in pools which contain only a few inches of soil and in which water is found only during rainy seasons; (2) they are so adapted to life in these pools that they can complete their flowering and fruiting in a few weeks, while the pools are wet in the spring and fall; (3) their seeds sprout only when conditions are right, in particular during a wet spring, and sometimes remain dormant for several years, during dry seasons; (4) some of them follow an almost unique life cycle, coming up in the fall, growing through the winter, flowering and then expiring in the spring.

About 50 plants belonging to the granite flora, including about a dozen species found nowhere else in the world, were studied in the project. In this latter group is a new sedge, of genus Cyperus, which in this peculiar habitat, has developed into a form heretofore unknown.

Botanists McVaugh and Pyron hope to discover still other localities where this flora flourishes so as to show just how general is the growth. When this study is complete and the results published, they will have lost a unique distinction; the University of Georgia will have made a contribution to the literature of the granite flora.

Record of Week at Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 12

President:

Asked Congress for $250,000,000 to meet relief needs during next 4½ months.

Nominated A. A. Berle, Jr., to be Assistant Secretary of State. Asked Congress to add $16,880,000 to War Department budget of $500,000,000 for the 1939 fiscal year.

Senate:

Anti-lynching bill filibuster continued.

House:

Approved and sent to White House bill forbidding unlicensed picketing of foreign embassies and legations in Washington. Took final action on bill to regulate farm surplus by adopting conference report, 263 to 136.

Departments:

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, assured Senate no alliance or agreement exists between United States and Great Britain relating to war.

Lincoln

(Continued from Page 1)

gathered today on Lincoln City's highest hilltop to honor the memory of the mother of Abraham Lincoln.

Each year on his birthday, while the rest of the nation is honoring his memory, Southern Indiana pays tribute at the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, who passed on in 1818 two years after coming with her husband and two children from Kentucky to make a new home in the wilderness.

Lincoln in Indiana

At Indianapolis a busy downtown corner drew notice on Abraham Lincoln's birthday today as the place where the President once split an infinitive on the way to the White House.

Lincoln stopped here the day before his birthday in 1861 on his way to Washington to be inaugurated. He spoke from the balcony of the Bates House, a hotel since torn down.

A bronze tablet on the Claypool Hotel, which now stands on the site, quotes Lincoln as having said on that occasion:

"I appeal to you to constantly bear in mind that not with politicians, not with presidents, not with office-seekers, but with you is the question: Shall the Union and shall the liberties of this country be preserved to the latest generations?"

Lincoln Day Meetings To Start Republicans On National Campaign

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Abraham Lincoln birthday speeches will start the Republican Party tonight on the 1938 political campaign aimed primarily at increasing the Party's strength in Congress.

Republican Senators, Representatives, and Party leaders have deployed to more than 50 cities to speak at dinners honoring the memory of the Great Emancipator—and incidentally supplying forums for attacks on Democratic Party policy.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, discussed as a possible presidential nominee in 1940, will speak in Boston at the Middlesex Club dinner. His address at 9 p. m. E. S. T., will be broadcast by the NBC. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts will address the same meeting.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., a dinner of Kent County Republicans will be addressed by Senator H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and John Hamilton, Chairman of the National Committee. Representative Carl E. Mapes of Michigan also will speak.

At the dinner of the National Republican Club of New York, where Senator Vandenberg spoke in 1936 and Alf M. Landon in 1937, the main speaker will be Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont. Representative Bruce Barton of New York will introduce Governor Aiken.

Five Republican Representatives were chosen to speak on a coast to coast broadcast from Washington this afternoon. They are Representatives Leo E. Allen of Illinois, B. Carroll Reece of Tennessee, Karl Stefan of Nebraska, Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire and Daniel A. Reed of New York.

Ambassador Davies Sails To Finish Russian Work

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—Joseph E. Davies, newly appointed Ambassador to Belgium, sailed on the liner Bremen, early today to conclude his affairs as Ambassador to Russia before going to Brussels. Mrs. Davies accompanied him.

A fellow-passenger was Mrs. Hans H. Deickhoff, wife of the German Ambassador, who is going to Berlin to inspect plans for the new German Embassy in Washington. Ambassador Deickhoff saw her sail.

More Cultural, Less Vocational, Training Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Wide cultural training, as opposed to the strictly vocational, is perhaps the most crying need of the schools of this generation, in the opinion of Mr. J. R. Reeve, headmaster of the Mile End Central School. He expressed this view when, as President, he addressed the annual meeting of the London Head Teachers' Association recently.

But teachers, Mr. Reeve pointed out, are faced with a difficulty for modern society demands specialization for its advancement, in spite of the fact that specialization is held by many to induce in the child a narrowness which cultural training strives to eliminate.

No Easy Task

What then is the teacher to do? To satisfactorily revise the informative content of education, Mr. Reeve said, to exchange the development of specialized knowledge for the development of cultural understanding, presents no easy task to the teacher, and for the reason that the teacher no longer holds the power of exchange in his own hands.

Today, Mr. Reeve pointed out, education is not a mere matter of teacher and school. It is a result of the complex play of home conditions, society, and traditional superimposed upon the teacher's work. He added that by employment of a State steamroller, a flattening of all influences might be achieved and a curriculum subsequently imposed, but such a simplification of the educational process would inevitably destroy the fundamental condition of true education—namely, the freedom of the individual to think critically.

Outside Forces

Mr. Reeve believed that tremendous outside forces have to be reckoned with by the modern teacher—forces concerned with changes in the social services, in productivity, in industry, in the spread of knowledge, all playing their part in education; to which might be added the sway of the press, the cinema, the wireless, the undoubted decline in parental authority and, behind it all, the constant threat of war, with its insecurity.

Faced with so heavily weighted a problem, Mr. Reeve said, teachers have need of the most clear-sighted vision. They must be awake to every chance to offset the tendency toward mechanized specialization, and to every chance to replace it by that cultural training which the child so sorely needs. They should cultivate communal thinking and take every opportunity to condemn war.

Machine Age in the Belfry: Chime on Disk Stirs England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A great many unbelievable things have happened in England, but when bell music made in Dorset by a gramophone went out the other day over the west country by means of carefully rigged loudspeakers, a great many voices cried out, "Now this really is too much!"

It looks as if one of the most vigorous controversies of the present day had been touched off by the inauguration of gramophone bell music, amplified by electricity from belfries, but it is almost impossible really to believe that genuine bell music, so long part and parcel of English life, is really doomed to mechanization by wax disks.

They've had bell music in England since early days. But "canned bells" were unheard of until the records of Stoke Poges' bells were made some six years ago. Now, with the gramophone recordings extended in scope, there are protests in the name of England's classic claim to the title of "the Ringing Isle"—a title built by the music of wonderful bells "whose sound has been interwoven in both the joys and sorrows of the nation."

It was in the early seventeenth century that chime-ringing was elaborated into a scientific art, and with the Restoration there arose a tremendous popular demand for new bells. Bell ringing became a fashionable pastime, and the ancient Society of College Youths was established for the furthering of the art. Founders of the society were young noblemen, and it was the thing for the young ladies of the town to stop their carriage in Fleet Street in London to listen to the music of the members.

England, of course, is not the only country in which complaint against bell music has periodically been heard. There are many sets of chimes and carillons in the United States which are so placed that they are an annoyance to some ears. The Low Countries had the ideal topography for bell music purposes; great reaches of flat land, over which bells in a lofty tower could shower music without echo or undue clangor. But towers unfortunately situated are not beyond remedy, for technicians have found ways to lighten the clappers and manage the tower shutters so that the full force of the music is restrained, but there is no impairment of the excellence of tone.

Such churches in England as have already turned to gramophone bell music—and there are only a few, as yet—have done so primarily for reasons of economy. Bells are not only expensive to install, but sometimes need recasting, and retuning—an expensive business. In the case of the tempest waging around mechanization of bell music from the belfry of St. John's Church in Weymouth, the church has only one bell in its belfry, and the vicar decided that amplified "canned music was better, because of the possible variety, to the solemn monotony of the one bell."

There are professional bellringers in Dorset, and they are not disposed to sit quietly by and see the music of genuine bells go into the discard. To the professional bell ringer, of course, original bell music is never a luxury, but a necessity, and, as such, to be jealously guarded.

There seems to be some idea, among the embattled bellringers, that the whole possibility of a wide introduction of "canned" bell music is due to the energetic activities of salesmen interested in distributing electric organs.

"Our bellringers, our belfries, are among the glories of old England," the bellringers say. "The trend today is to cut out the human element, of course, but, above all in church life, it is the human factor which counts—not robot substitutes."

The Dorset bellringers are saying that they will frame a formal and surprisingly vigorous protest to the Bishop of Dorset. C. H. Jennings, secretary of the Dorset branch of the Diocesan Guild of Ringers, has declared, "The gramophone is a lamentable means of attempting to escape an expense to the church, but it is trifling with a trust which has come down through many centuries, the trust of caring for our bells."

There are some 3,000 expert bell ringers in England, and many of their almost honorary jobs are virtually hereditary.

Now those whose jobs are threatened are feeling that the solution lies in removing any causes for annoyances which their bell music may have caused. They fall back on the historic fact that no proposal has ever been more generally popular than the proposal to put up a new "ring" of bells, or adding new bells to an old "ring." They hope that this tempest over canned music is but a flurry and will presently be dissipated by a wide popular remembrance of the importance of bell music in English community life.

"Canned chimes indeed!" murmured one bell ringer of several decades experience. "It's enough to make one lose his faith in human nature!"

Short Textile Week Asked in S. C. Bill

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 12 (AP)—Sponsors of a bill for a 40-hour five-day week in the textile industry rejoiced over joint action by the House and Senate calling for the passage of such a law at this session of the State Legislature.

The House, in a resolution Feb. 4 agreed with the Senate's stand that the bill should be passed. The House vote was 94 to 2. Joint action was expected to give impetus to the bill, over which a conference committee has been deadlocked since last year.

Another bill pending in the House requires air-conditioning in textile plants.

Brazil to Keep Tried Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

ball" with the "have" nations, rather than with the "have-nots."

On the other hand, Assis Chateaubriand, owner and publisher of the Diario de São Paulo, in his daily column recently, took occasion to reprimand the "jingoes" and "Jacobinistas" who are trying to raise animosity against the Japanese and Italians, "whose immigrants and capital have been the foundation of São Paulo prosperity."

The Italian Policy

The issue seems to have been brought to the fore by the evident but perhaps unintentional action of Italy, whose policy seems to be to attack the United States at the same time that it is doing all it can to cultivate Brazil.

Though the majority of commentators believe that Brazil should continue to adhere to its old friendship with the United States and its traditional American policy, there are many who are beginning to question whether it is easy now that the new political ideology pulls Brazil in the direction of the non-democratic states.

The Correio da Manhã states:

"We are today virtually bound, through doctrinal similarities—and it would be puerile to deny it . . . to the nations which, like us, but long before we did it, abjured their liberal faith."

The paper recognizes the complexity of the whole new situation, and after asserting that Brazil cannot turn its back on its European friends, pleads for a continuation of its old American policy. Brazil has a mission of peace to perform, Correio says.

The Minister of Justice, in his interview at Bello Horizonte, said that Brazil, in spite of the transformation which altered the political face of the country in November of last year, would continue to nourish the hope of a Pan-American union which would place the American nations outside of the competitions which today divide the nations of the Old World.

Totalitarian View

But the totalitarian states, in spite of rebuffs from official quarters, are acting on the supposition that the ideological swing of Brazil from a liberal democracy to a corporate state has placed the country within the orbit of their influence and system. Past experience has demonstrated that the ideology which a Latin American nation adopts is apt to change the direction of its diplomacy, and where possible, of trade toward the nation whose system it adopts.

Many Brazilians are thoroughly alarmed by the prospect because they do not see markets for their main products in the Central European states and feel that if Brazil should swing away from the United States, its internal economic structure would collapse. Many are pleading for greater activity on the part of the United States to counteract trends which will prove harmful to Brazil itself.

Popular opinion is back of the Americanist policy of the Brazilian Foreign Office, and it may be that the pressure of public opinion has forced the Government to assert its stand more openly. If the Government has placed itself on record as favoring a rapprochement with the United States and with maintaining an American system against involvement in ideological wars abroad, an apparently new attitude with respect to news about internal dissensions within Germany—for much space has been given to recent German development in the views—may have a bearing on the question of Brazil's foreign policy as a whole.

Stoppani's Crash

On the other hand, the handling of the crash of Mario Stoppani's plane indicates that there is another opinion among some Brazilians. Stoppani's flight was one of three flights to Brazil to demonstrate the "superiority of Italy's aviators and planes," and every ounce of propaganda value it possessed was squeezed out of his flight. The independent papers displayed the news of the crash on the front pages, while those which have been supporting an Italian rapprochement covered the event in inside pages.

Furthermore, no Brazilian newspaper has published a single word about the protests made by the American State Department about attacks on the United States and President Roosevelt in the Italian press. Only those with shortwave receivers and able to understand English got this information. This may be interpreted as an effort to remove Germany from a closed circle of Brazil's friends and to leave Italy in a preferred position.

Argentina Boosts Hull For Nobel Peace Prize

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires, Arg., Feb. 12

Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentine Foreign Minister and Nobel Peace Prize winner for 1936, has written the Nobel Selection Committee urging that Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, be awarded the 1938 peace prize.

In this, the Minister said, he was joining several South American Governments in support of Secretary Hull as the next peace prize winner. He praised especially Mr. Hull's "efforts in behalf of a liberal economic policy in the London Economic Conference" of 1933, his fight against trade restrictions, and "his alert, efficient pacifism."

Industry Needs Skill, Ford Teacher Asserts

TORONTO, Feb. 12 (CP)—Industry is faced with a shortage of skilled labor despite the number of unemployed persons in Canada and the United States, F. E. Searle, principal of the Henry Ford Trade School at Dearborn, Mich., told the Ontario section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers here. Only companies maintaining an apprentice training system are equipped to meet the demand for skilled labor in their factories, he said.

Knudsen Is Optimistic

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 12 (AP)—William S. Knudsen, President of General Motors Corporation, said yesterday he expected a marked increase in spring automobile business and expressed satisfaction with General Motors' current labor relations. The General Motors head asserted his Company was "operating all right" under the continuing agreement with the United Automobile Workers' Union, a C. I. O. affiliate. "We are going to obey the law, try to keep away from legal difficulties, and get along with our men," he added.

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For Guide—An Original Book Of Travel-Exploration

Mr. Hobson, Reading of Their 'School Journey,' Recalls Great Traditions of This Movement

By Harold Hobson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Not long ago I came into temporary possession of quite a remarkable book. Or perhaps I ought to call it a manuscript. For it was certainly written, not printed. Yet the leaves were carefully bound together, and fastened into a stiff capacious cover. The efforts that had been made to preserve them permanently reminded one somewhat of the loving attention that used to be given to manuscripts before the art of printing came in. And this likeness was emphasized by another thing. The first page of the book had an illuminated border, in bright green and red. Several later pages, too, had colored borders running round their edges. All this gay decoration, done by hand, gave the book rather a medieval air.

Yet it was by no means a medieval book. In fact, it was quite modern. It had been written during the summer of 1937. Its authors were not Schoolmen of the Middle Ages, but school girls of today. They came from the girls' elementary school in Rochelle Road, Bethnal Green, London, and their ages ranged from eight to eleven years.

The subject of this book was a visit to Combe Martin, which is a small seaside village on the north coast of Devon. The nearest towns are Ilfracombe, Barnstaple, and Lynton, and the fare for each school child from London is 13s. From Combe Martin there are half-day walks to Newberry Beach, Sandy Bay, Rocky Lane, and Little Hangman, whilst there are whole-day walks to Parracombe, Berry Down, Great Hangman's Hill and Hangman Beach. The village has a fine Early English church; there are abbey ruins; ancient tin, lead, and silver mines are to be found in the vicinity; and for the literary-minded there are associations with Thomas Hardy, in the extreme west of whose imaginary kingdom of Wessex Combe Martin is situated.

Come, Swing Along!

The book begins with an original poem of a topical character. It is in five verses, of which the first reads:

> "From Bethnal Green we made our way
> To sunny Devon far away.
> In the Combe we made our stay.
> At cheerful Sun Bay."

The last line seems to have lost a few feet somewhere, but this is not really the case. The poem is a song, composed by the children to put a lusty swing into their steps on some of their long tramps down the Devonshire lanes, and over the wild moorlands. It fits passably enough to the tune of "Men of Harlech," that rousing battle-cry of Wales.

Each child on this school holiday was given a special subject to study and write an essay about. It was out of these that the book finally was made. There are chapters in it on Devonshire Folk Lore, on the journey down from London, on Combe Martin itself, on the Harbor, the bird life of the district, a day trip to Clovelly—whose main street admits of no form of transport more modern than donkeys—on visits to farms, and many other subjects. Each chapter is fully illustrated. There is an abundance of excellent snapshots taken specially for the occasion. These show the children cleaning their shoes and darning stockings, frolicking on the sea shore and walking in single file over rocky and tricky ground.

They are supplemented by dozens of other pictures cut from guide books and advertisements—and it is astonishing what can be done along these lines when one really tries. Combe Martin Harbor makes an excellent study, and so does the "Atlantic Express," the crack train of the Southern Railway, which is seen at speed on the route to Devon. Atmosphere is created by such things as the covering from a carton of Devonlet cheese and a wisp of wool from a sheep shearing.

This admirable book is characteristic of the work that is now being done in the elementary schools of London, the English provinces, and in the more modern types of schools elsewhere. In England it is made possible by the development of the School Journey movement, which, with Lady Astor and Viscount Cecil among the Vice-Presidents of the School Journey Association, has now reached unprecedented proportions.

Medieval Custom

The origin of school journeys—of education by travel—has been traced back many centuries. The seeds of these journeys have been detected — somewhat fancifully, perhaps—in the Crusades. Young university students of 15 and 16 years of age used to wander all over Europe. In the fourteenth century, Oxford and Cambridge were the goals of countless youths who converged on England from many parts of the world.

The first real school journeys, however, were taken in Germany, and were the result of the endeavors of the educationist Basedow in the eighteenth century. His pupils at the Philanthropium took journeys of anything from a fortnight to three weeks, and the movement spread all over Germany, especially in Hamburg, Heidesheim, Berlin, and Jena. In France, "L'Organisation des Caravanes Scolaires" was formed in 1874.

First One In 1888

The earliest school journey in England was undertaken in 1888, when Major Mitchell accompanied a party of scholars from the Regent Polytechnic Secondary School on an educational tour to the Rhine Valley and Switzerland. The earliest school journey from an elementary school was that taken in 1896 from the Bellenden Road Higher Grade School, Peckham, under the guidance of G. G. Lewis, a Gloucestershire man.

Eight years later the Board of Education officially took notice of the school journey movement, permitting a school journey to be taken during the school term, and counting it as attendance in the ordinary way. The movement rapidly grew, and in 1914, 3,500 children from London alone went on school journeys. The war proved a serious setback, but lost ground has now been fully recovered. Indeed, great advances have been made. In 1936, 378 school journeys were organized from public elementary schools in London at a cost of £36,500, toward which the London County Council contributed £15,130. In 1937, the L. C. C. increased its gift by £1,000. So high is the official opinion of the educational value of these journeys.

Photo by E. Armstrong, London

It's a Case of Mud Pies De Luxe, Wouldn't You Say?

And isn't it jolly fun, too. Little Curly Head is very much taken up with the tortoise she is modeling so intently. And spontaneous laughter can almost be heard when one looks at her companion, putting finishing touches on her trick puppy. Clay modeling, usually with plasticine, is one of the delights of childhood. Many a child has taken first steps in art appreciation through this activity, which, under expert guidance, can be educational in a thoroughgoing way. This photograph was taken at the Mary Ward Settlement Nursery School in London, which takes children aged two to five.

Links Classrooms With Office

Public Address System a Feature of This New School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Palo Alto, Calif.

A public address system which connects the principal's office with every room in the school plant is an outstanding feature of the new David Starr Jordan Junior High School, which was erected at a cost of $360,000 and dedicated here recently. This system, valued at $2500, includes a general switchboard connecting the office with every room in the school, a combination microphone-receiver, two radios, and a phonograph attachment.

Since the school has no auditorium as yet, the public address system serves as an adequate substitute and enables Principal Glenn Goddard, or anyone wishing to address the entire school, to speak simultaneously to every classroom through the microphone in his office. The school dedication exercises and ceremonies, for example, were broadcast to the school from the principal's office.

The system, it is pointed out, also eliminates the necessity of typing and mimeographing bulky announcement bulletins; for every day, at an appointed hour, the principal's secretary reads announcements for that day.

The system likewise makes it possible to "visit" any room by listening in on a class at the office loudspeaker. The two radios included in the main broadcasting unit make it possible for two sets of classrooms to listen to two different programs. The phonograph attachment of the system can be employed to provide music for school dances in the gymnasium.

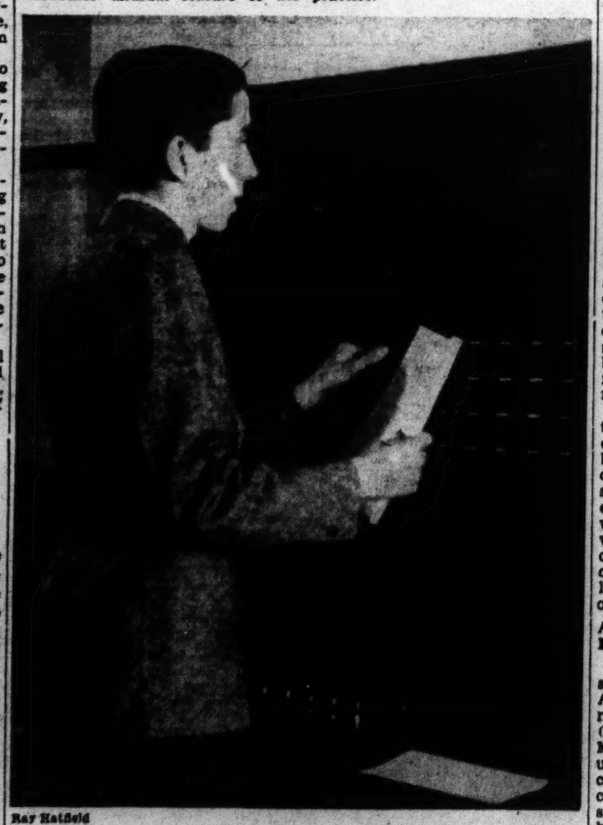
The new school, of functional modern architecture, was designed by Birge Clark and David Clark, Palo Alto architects, and consists of eight one-story buildings connected by enclosed corridors. The eight units house the administration offices and library, the social living, English, fine arts, home arts, and manual arts classrooms and shops, the boys' and girls' gymnasia, and the school cafeteria.

In the centrally located administration building are also the student organization room, counselors' offices and the school library. The library, given a central position in order to impress its importance on the pupils, has a seating capacity of 65 and a book capacity of 3600. It is equipped with sound-deadening wall panels, an acoustical ceiling, windows on three sides as well as a skylight, thus insuring ideal study conditions.

Another unusual feature of the new junior high school is a varied color scheme; some rooms are finished in blue, some in cream, in order to provide variation for the eye. All rooms are equipped with an abundance of windows which flood the rooms with light.

Standard classrooms seat 40 children each. The manual arts building contains three large, sun-filled shops for metal, wood, and mechanical drawing shop work. The gymnasium is equipped with two solariums, one for boys and one for girls, each capable of holding 30 cots. The fine arts building is equipped with sound-proofed rooms for orchestra, band, and choral work and the choral music room is equipped with a large combination radio-phonograph.

In the home arts unit there are eight completely equipped kitchenettes, together with a laundry, and a model room in which furniture arrangement is taught. The main room of the school cafeteria seats 450 people and incidentally affords quarters for band and orchestra practice.



Ray Hatfield

Broadcasting an Announcement to All Classrooms Over the Public Address System, Which Is One of the Features of the New David Starr Jordan Junior High School, Palo Alto, Calif.

Radio Courses Inspire Interest in Other Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Columbus, Ohio

Radio programs from abroad have aroused so much interest in "foreign" countries, reports Ohio State University, that the public wants to become better acquainted with them and is asking instruction in their languages.

The French class conducted by the university over station WOSU has an enrollment of 360, and the class in Spanish 465. From past experience it is thought at least a fourth of these will get through their examinations with better-than-average marks.

The old grammar-translation methods of the classroom are not for the radio, says Mr. Walter E. Meiden, teacher of the French class. "Since the public is most interested in learning to understand and speak modern foreign languages," he states, "the radio course which stresses training in these skills, and allows the student to do for himself grammar, translation, and other such activities will be the most useful."

Facts about the geography, history, and cultural background of the countries speaking the language are utilized in teaching it.

Homekeepers make up the largest single group of his radio students, according to Mr. Meiden, but many other occupations are also represented.

American Educator Views Australian System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Vic.

Accent on the education of the child's whole personality rather than on straight instruction aimed at cramming his head with second-hand information, is Dr. I. L. Kandel's advice to Australia's educationists.

Since the final New Education Fellowship conference session, Dr. Kandel, Professor of Education at the Teachers' College of Columbia University and editor for 14 years of an authoritative educational yearbook, has toured Australia on a detailed investigation of educational conditions.

He feels that the Australian public is not sufficiently interested in its schools, and that its interest is centered on the wrong things in its schools.

"There is a very strong examination fetish here," he says. "This accounts for the emphasis placed on learning, and particularly affects the character of Australia's secondary education. Greater adaptation, both to the abilities of the pupils and to the environment in which they live, is required in the schools."

But Dr. Kandel says he has encountered some teachers who are using opportunities for broader education, and some inspectors who are sympathetic to their experiments.

"These teachers should be allowed longer tenure of service by their State departments," he asserts. "In country schools especially, there is a tendency to transfer them to other centers just when they are beginning to branch out and make their influence felt."

Dr. Kandel believes there is overmuch local criticism of centralisation, examinations and homework without adequate suggestions being advanced for alteration. A measure of decentralisation might improve a few aspects of Australia's different State systems, but some central authority was required for purposes of organization, advice and support.

Dinosaurs Invade the Classroom

And a Class Wakes Up to Teacher's Fresh Approach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peru, Neb.

"This old physical geography—why do we have to study it?" asked Norman, yawning, as he took a rear seat in the science classroom.

Distastefully Helen eyed the soil table. "Who wants to know about ancient lake beds and hills and the old earth, anyway?" she inquired of incoming classmates, who agreed: "We don't!"

"What's this? Earth science is stupid!" exclaimed Mr. Day, striding in through the door. Ignoring his pupils' discomfiture at being overheard, he chuckled. "All right then. Perhaps, instead, you would like to find out why this section of the state, as well as the Middle West in general, is having all this oil discovery excitement?"

"Yes!" chorused the class, Norman adding excitedly, "Field geologists say there is a dome on our farm that—"

Full of Questions

"How does oil get into the earth?" Helen broke in. "How do they locate it? I'd like to know." So would the rest of the class.

So the formerly uninterested physical geography students became amateur geologists. Topographical maps of their own quadrangle (procured from the U. S. Geological Survey), which were carried along on several reconnaissance field trips, told them elevations of hills and the courses of streams. When they began asking: "Why does the river bend abruptly here instead of flowing straight ahead?" they began real thinking.

In finding out why, they searched their physical geographies(!), then elementary geologies from the library. To the considerable deflation of their youthful egos they learned stratum they were living in and on, except for hillside out-croppings and where upper strata had completely weathered off, was but the frosting of a huge globular layer cake. No oil was to be looked for in this outer layer, the Recent or Human Epoch, of the earth.

And They Learned It, Too

More deeply they dug, these high-school followers of Roy Chapman Andrews, into the Age of Mammals, now using vertical geological maps (procured from the State Office of Mineral Resources) as their treasure charts. The existence of the preceding Glacial Age they verified by collecting from gravel pits the smaller of the remaining granite boulders, whose polished, rounded hardness told well how glaciers accompanying them had scoured out the region's river beds.

Correlating their investigations with side excursions into zoology and botany, the students delved deeper into the earth, further back in time. And their fascinating quest widened to include other sections. A newspaper clipping stating that a natural scientist was leaving for Utah to unearth a dinosaur pasture 100,000,000 years old set them to traveling (imaginatively) down and back to the Age of Reptiles. How they reveled in the Pterosaurus, whose 20-foot wing spread carried him over the tropical jungles below! And in the Triceratops, whose three enormous horns on his face are thought to have been his weapons against the Tyrannosaurus Rex, that flesh-eating "king of giant lizards!"

How Oil Got Into the Earth

So compelling was the class' interest on land dinosaurs that the main object of its quest—how oil came to be in the earth and where to seek for it—was resumed only by calling attention to their predecessors, the great, carnivorous marine reptiles, floundering and perishing in quicksand.

Beneath that Age was discovered the Age of Fishes. The students saw in the rock strata the fossilized remains of crinoids, trilobites, and the vertebrae of fishes, as proof a vast, inland sea had once inundated the area round about. And this extensive marine life, together with the decay of huge ferns and other plant life in ensuing tropical periods, under pressure, geologists wrote in their books, explained how oil got into the earth!

In looking for oil, the students found out, geologists studied rock strata along hillsides, railroad cuts, the cores of dirt and rocks removed when wells were drilled for water. When they found marine fossils of the Age of Fishes and the Age of Reptiles, the geologists looked for certain domes and lake beds into which the oil might have drained or basins into which it might have been pushed in later upliftings of the earth to the east and the west.

After a visit to the natural history museum in the nearest city the class continued, on soil tables, its scaled reproductions of the various Ages of the earth. As Norman modeled from clay a proportionately huge "thunder lizard," the brontosaur, he exclaimed: "To think we thought earth history stupid!"

High School Courses in Retail Merchandising—To Meet a Need

America has more than enough stenographers and typists. But America doesn't have nearly enough skilled retail store salesgirls—or salesmen.

And in recognition of those facts, the next few years are going to bring a major revision in high school curriculums with the addition of courses which will equip girls with special training for retail store employment, according to Miss Lillian Friedman, instructor in personnel management and fashion training in the University of Pittsburgh's Research Bureau for Retail Training.

"Public school administrators are realizing," Miss Friedman declared, "that there aren't enough jobs for the thousands of girls in commercial courses, learning secretarial skills. Many of these girls prepare themselves for office work during their four years of high school, and then discover they would have done better to prepare for retail store employment."

Already, Miss Friedman pointed out, one New York City high school has been completely turned over to a course in retail merchandising. In the school's first-floor foyer, the students build a new store each month. A women's dress shop succeeds a men's haberdashery, and a fancy groceries store a gift shop.

Students, under supervision of teachers, carry on in their store the complete merchandising process—buying stock, setting prices, designing and constructing displays, keeping books, checking stock. And they sell, too, to teachers and to other students. Wholesalers — seeing a means of developing outlets by helping "tomorrow's merchants"—have co-operated by selling goods to the high school at low prices, and taking back unsold merchandise.

"The New York City school's curriculum is unique," Miss Friedman explained, "and unlikely to be copied elsewhere, for it aims to train students for work in the one-man store, the familiar neighborhood store run by a man with the part-time help of his wife. In its national development, it is more likely that the high school courses will aim at training for department store work where just now there is more room for new workers."

Miss Friedman explained that these courses will be financed by Federal and State governments, each bearing 50 per cent of the cost of establishing and maintaining the new courses. Almost unnoticed amid the controversial issues was the George Deen Act, passed by Congress, which set up the new system.

Progressive merchants began to realize after the World War that their stores suffered for lack of skilled sales people. Themselves admitting salaries were low and hours of work long, they pointed out the supply of skilled employees—worth better wages—was small.

To get the type of employee they wanted, they began programs of employing and training college graduates. Part of that program is the one-year, intensive course of the University's Retail Bureau, financed by eight Pittsburgh department stores, and open only to college graduates.

The Bureau's graduates—trained in all phases of retail methods—hold executive positions in scores of stores all over the United States.

"Obviously, college graduates move up to higher positions," Miss Friedman says. "Stores now see a potential supply of valuable sales clerks in high school graduates—particularly girls. And if they are trained for their work, so much the better.

What will department store managers be looking for in prospective employees, trained in these new high school courses? "Just what they look for now—personality," says Miss Friedman, who has hired hundreds of people herself. "Stores need people who look friendly 10 feet away, people who inspire confidence. A smile, neat clothes, graceful posture, and pleasant voice—those intangible things make any girl valuable to her employer, because she brings in more business than the girl without them."

Sonny Has a Lesson on Voice

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our first letter today calls for three cheers. It brings up a question that deserves more attention than it perhaps receives in many homes. Fortunate the child who is shown the value of using a happy tone of voice. In taking thought for the words, many never think of the importance of the tone of voice; and thus unfortunate habits of speech grow strong. But the child's voice may readily be developed in the right direction. The parents' thoughtful help is needed; not only to correct the child, but to watch their own voices. For, as we all know, children naturally imitate those voices they hear a great deal. —Editor of The Parent.

Connecticut

Dear Parents:

May I share some of my experiences with you?

A few years ago I read an article in the P. T. A. magazine with this sentence in it: "It is easier to form a good habit than to break a bad one." That woke me up and gave me much food for thought.

Son was about three years old then, and I noticed he always talked with a whine. One day while he was relating something I asked him, "Aren't you happy to tell me this?"

"Yes," he said in surprise.

"Well, why don't you talk as if you were happy," I replied. And then showed him the tone he was using and contrasted it with a happy tone. Whenever he spoke with the whine he was asked to say it all over with the happy voice; soon the whine was a thing of the past.

Between the age of five and six we had a talk about the rude tone and action. The first time I told him he had spoken rudely to me he was quite surprised and exclaimed, "But I didn't mean to be rude, mother." I told him I was quite sure he hadn't; that the words were not rude, but the tone of voice and the way he had said them made them so.

I showed him how the same words sounded when spoken in different tones, and asked him which he thought was the nicer. Of course he chose the right one. Whenever he forgot, he was asked to repeat the words in the right tone, and I'm glad to say we have had very little rudeness from him so far. He is now nearly eight.

If I had had that explained to me in my childhood, what a happier time my guardian and I would have had!

I am so grateful for this column and to all who make it possible.

(Mrs.) C. J.

Starting School

Illinois

Dear Editor:

The Parent Column is such a "storehouse" of helpful ideas for all its readers that I sincerely hope we may have it "filled" with letters all the year 'round. I find it most interesting, and often in an impersonal way I can pass along a letter to Daddy which has brought out a helpful thought for dads on some phase of companionship with the children which he may have overlooked.

When our oldest boy started to school this year I found there were many adjustments to be made in the home in order that this new activity might be entered into with the joy of discovery and a harmonious relationship for all concerned. I believe this early start in school is one of the most important times in an individual's experience and I feel that parents (much more than the teacher) determine whether its bearing on future development shall be detrimental or beneficial.

One of the first problems in our home in connection with school was the adjustment of Sonny's new hours to the eating schedule. Heretofore we had prepared our noon lunch at 12:30, but now I found Sonny arriving home at 11:20 with a ravishing appetite. For several reasons it did not seem advisable to eat before 12 o'clock, and I found if we ate too early Sonny was very restless to be off to school right away. Also if I allowed him to have bread and butter when he came home, his appetite for the noon meal was appreciably less.

I gave the problem some thought and arrived at a very satisfactory answer. Now Sonny and I and the younger boy (three years) have a "picnic" every noon. As soon as Sonny arrives home I have some things for him to prepare — cake to frost — vegetables to clean—bread to butter, etc. This occupies his time and thought and he always takes this occasion to tell me what has happened at school that morning. Then he fixes everything on a large tray, spreads a cloth in any part of the house which he chooses and we have our "picnic." The children are delighted when I put on a covered plate with some little surprise tucked in.

In order that the new school duties do not interfere with the child's companionship with mother, I have found it helpful to tell Sonny that Saturday morning is his time and that mother has planned her work during the week so that she may be free at that time to do what he wishes. Even though sometimes he chooses to play with his chums, nevertheless he knows that he is important enough to merit special time in his mother's eyes and it gives him a feeling of security.

Enthusiastic interest in all the little happenings of that first year of school are so important, too. Whenever a school paper is brought home I always sit down and study it carefully, remarking what a wonderful thing it is to be going to school and that there is nothing so interesting in the world as discovering new things to learn. Gold star papers are an "event" which all the family share with joy, and whenever a paper with errors is brought home, just before bedtime Sonny and I go over it very carefully and I always point out how it would have been possible to have done the work correctly in school that day. We say that these are not mistakes but misunderstandings. I am grateful to say that this seems to take away a great deal of the child's fear of making errors.

(Mrs.) H. O.

A Saturday Column

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Antiques Architecture

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A Saturday Page

Decorative Arts

Charmante Studio

In connection with Children's Week—Feb. 12 to 19—all phases of youthful requirements are having attention. This nursery displayed by John Wanamaker is typical of the better grades of furnishings and is supplemented by alluring figures and lifelike toy animals. The furniture wood is blonde maple.

Caring for Today's Children

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

An examination of what is available in nursery furnishings was suggested to the writer by the activities of the First National Children's week, to be held from Feb. 12 to 20. In this, educators are cooperating with the manufacturers of children's merchandise to secure the most favorable conditions possible for the physical and mental growth of little boys and girls.

The function of a nursery is twofold, after its occupants have arrived at a certain age of dependability and mental activity.

In the category of instructive furniture, I found assorted sizes of boxes, with safety rounded corners, for the storage of toys, and accessible to toddlers. When closed they make good seats. And for garments, low wardrobes with small coat hangers which children can reach, and chests of spacious drawers that slide easily. One model attracted attention because its drawers were contrasted by each having pulls of a different color, thus identifying for the child the particular one in which the articles he wanted were kept.

This line of goods was dainty and decorative, much of it developed in blond maple or else in woods enameled in pastel colors and painted with nursery themes. Such expensive finish, however, placed it in the higher price brackets and I returned from my first day of exploration wondering whether families with small incomes must give their children makeshift furniture from the grown-up apartments. Then I began to speculate as to whether this would be a real deprivation for the children, whether, as claimed, they would definitely miss training in self-reliance by depending on adult furniture and assistance.

It seemed an important question in view of the number of children necessarily excluded from luxury furnishings, and I sought to have it answered by an authority on children's training. He said that an environment which teaches youngsters self-reliance and manual skills is of great importance and I should have looked further.

"Go and examine the sturdy, technically planned pieces made by a company which operates in connection with a progressive nursery school. They are solidly constructed and the designs are practical, but in most cases and unless otherwise stipulated, the articles are delivered unpainted, which greatly diminishes their cost. Moreover, they are purely functional and make no expensive appeal to the aesthetic sense of adults, whereas they are keyed to the enjoyment of youngsters, and are exceptionally strong."

In the show rooms of this company I found open-shelf toy cabinets of pine with plywood backs, which can be made to order at very moderate prices in sections to suit the spaces in the buyer's home. Ventilated wardrobes for clothing or bedding had solid panels at eye-level, the openings in the tops and bottoms of the doors filled with open-mesh cane. Low screens of solid wood, were three-fold and single, useful to block off sections of a nursery occupied by more than one child.

Chairs were in a range of heights and variously designed for tasks and for repose. The basis of their structure is a seat (sometimes with a compound curve for comfort) which permits a child to sit squarely upon it, supported from the back, and at the same time to place his feet solidly on the floor—a posture which is always restful.

Sturdy tables of hardwood are available, scaled to the heights of the chairs, with tapered square legs mortised into aprons which are cut out to provide knee room. These tables have rounded edges and corners and are sandpapered smooth and ready for painting.

This equipment gave me a new concept of an active nursery, one which would be not only a teacher of valuable habits and skills but also an imaginative experience. I decided to talk about that with Miss Jessie Stanton, Director of the Harriet Johnson Nursery School, who said:

"I have always been inclined to doubt their interest in the completely portrayed scenes that are printed on fabrics or painted on panels for their delight," said Miss Stanton. "Or in the dolls that look just like children and the locomotives and motor trucks from which no gadget is missing. No, I think their experiences grow chiefly out of recording for themselves their impressions of what they see, and that their natural choice of pictures would always be those that are simplified, symbolic, not realistic."

And yet when I recall my own childhood and remember a patterned textile that became to me a whole city full of castles and towers with people moving among them and a wall paper with a landscape which in golden moments opened its portals to let me pass out into the enchanted beyond; and a cuckoo in a clock, and a shepherdess who supported a lamp, and Little Boy Blue who held flowers in his horn, with whom I went out into a forest to play, I feel convinced that doing is not the only experience.

looked out into a breath-taking sweep of sky and countryside. Before us the hill dropped away, pasture and timberland, into the valley that cupped the town. Beyond, the hills rose again, and met the sky in a ridge of pine trees.

We stepped over the threshold onto slabs of granite, weatherbeaten gray.

"The steps aren't really old," confided Mrs. Trevor. "The mason happened to know of a long piece of granite, so he cut it in two and placed the pieces just the way I wanted them. And now," she patted the stone with a fond hand, "they look as if they'd always been here."

Paint and a few new clapboards worked wonders with the outside of the house. Its interior brightened under freshly whitened ceilings, new paint, and wallpapers chosen for their fidelity to old-time patterns. Dainty curtains, colored valances, braided and hooked rugs, gave warmth to the rooms. Old Iron latches, the result of much searching, adorned the doors. An iron crane and pot, together with a warming pan and a pierced iron lantern enlivened the fireplace.

The kitchen has seven doors, no less, one of which leads to a series of sheds, at the very end of which is Mr. Trevor's workshop. He refinished much of the furniture now in the house, and has recently done work for others, refinishing with meticulous care old pieces for dealers, and private collectors in the state.

Between the workshop and the kitchen, in the space where the original farmer stacked his wood (you can see the two square doors in the picture) they have now made a summer living room, the floor of huge flat field stones nicely fitted together. It's a cool spot, the roof sheltering from the sun and the breezes gently coming and going.

M. R. S.

Art Photos

Blonde maple are these nursery pieces, also, shown by Carson Pirie and Scott. Solid head- and footboards and strong sides compose a sturdy crib, to suit up to six years. The wardrobe drawers are deep and easy running, while the door encloses accessible sliding clothes hangers.

A. J. Stone, Master-Craftsman

By Henry P. Macomber

Former Secretary of Boston Society of Arts & Crafts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

America lost its master-craftsman in silver and gold, in the passing of Arthur J. Stone on Feb. 6. For nearly 40 years, the hammer has resounded in his little shop on one of the hilltops of Gardner, Mass., from which, to lovers of beauty the country over, has gone forth silver that someone said "will sing down the centuries."

Arthur John Stone was born in 1847 at Sheffield, Eng., where he attended art school, served the regular English apprenticeship of seven years and then worked for ten years as an expert designer and chaser in the silver trade. Coming to America in 1884, he found employment at Concord, N. H., and later at Gardner, Mass. Here, in 1901, he decided to open a shop of his own, encouraged by the recently formed Boston Society of Arts & Crafts. His marriage to a Gardner woman of rare business ability proved to be a helpful factor in the building and conduct of his business.

Working at first entirely by himself, as the demand for his silver grew he gradually added to his shop until he had a dozen or more associates and assistants. But always he was the directing personality, and every piece that came from his shop bore the unmistakable stamp of his character. Aside from his ecclesiastical and presentation pieces, his work comprised a fine quality of flatware and hollowware, much of which was modestly decorated with motives from nature. His special ability as a chaser and his skill in the use of gold inlay gave a characteristic feature to his work.

Mr. Stone was an early member of the Boston Society of Arts & Crafts and the fine quality of his work was an important factor in the growth of the Society's business and prestige. He was one of the first to receive the Society's medal of honor and for many years served as a member of its Council and as Vice-President.

Particularly fine among his more important work are the gold pyx-ciborium for the Church of the Advent, Boston; the Whitman chalice for Trinity Church, Boston; and the President Eliot and Edwin Abbott loving cups. The pyx is undoubtedly his master-piece. It was designed by Frank E. Cleveland of Cram & Ferguson and follows the form of Italian reliquaries. It is of 20k gold, stands 15½ inches high, and weighs 1700 dwt. It is set with 87 diamonds and 10 amethysts. 1750 separate pieces of gold were used in its construction, on which Mr. Stone and assistant spent over six months.

The mark of his shop is the name "Stone," with a hammer used for the crossing of the letter "t." On all pieces made by any of his assistants, their own initial is placed beside the shop mark; these men have shared semi-annually in the profits of the shop. In a world of machine mass-production and labor troubles, this little shop has been one of the very few remaining examples of the famous silversmiths of Colonial days.

Part of a large tea service copied by Arthur J. Stone from the original by Paul Revere in Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Designed by Prof. Langford Warren, this cup was made by Arthur J. Stone for presentation to President Eliot by the Harvard Faculty

They Bought an Old New England Farmhouse

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Across the old stone bridge we rolled, slowed down for the village four corners, then started up a tree-lined street that sloped gently upward.

"There," cried Mr. Trevor excitedly, waving his right arm at a distant hill, "that's our house up there. See?"

I looked, saw the dim outlines of a building, and asked,

"Do you mean the big gray place?"

"That's the barn!" he ejaculated. "The house is the white spot up there. Now look again." At a gap in the foliage he slowed down and pointed once more. Far before us stretched the long slopes of a low mountain, for the foothills of the Presidential Range begin in this part of New Hampshire. Halfway up its green side a square of gray and a smaller rectangle of white proclaimed the Trevor's country place.

We turned off the macadam, rumbled along a dirt road, then climbed and climbed until the gray square had become a cavernous barn into which the car rolled—and the white rectangle a cheery farmhouse, where Mrs. Trevor smiled a greeting at the door.

With its white clapboards, green blinds and softly weathered roof, the house was truly typical, a modest New England farmhouse. Could this trim dwelling be the neglected, uninviting house of months before? It was—and yet it wasn't. The main outlines were the same; but look, there is a door where only a window stared before. Surely, with its trellis and old stone steps, the door must have been there for generations. And all so trim and inviting.

I must have stared my amazement, for Mrs. Trevor welcomed me with an admonitory,

"Don't look so astonished, my dear. We'll explain everything, so that not one mystery will be left unsolved."

The prospect had been rather discouraging at first, she said, the house was so dusty and old, having withstood more than a century of winters. But it was sound—Mr. Trevor had seen to that before buying—so he engaged a local carpenter to make the major changes. First of all, he removed a partition between two small rooms in the main building, making a spacious living room. The former occupants had depended for heat upon a clumsy "air-tight" stove. Not so the Trevors. A fireplace the room required, and a fireplace it would have. And blithely they consulted a mason.

The mason came, inspected the chimney and the place where the fireplace was wanted. He hemmed and hawed, and said flatly that such a thing was impossible. The chimney was too near the center of the house, and a fireplace would have to be "right spang in the center of the sittin' room."

But the owner was not so easily deterred. He asked why they couldn't build the chimney on an angle. Together they plotted and worked, and today the fireplace stands just where the Trevors originally planned it.

The end door was removed and discarded, and a window moved from the long front into its place. That window space was lengthened and a panelled door put in its place, and an arched trellis built for future rose vines to climb over.

"You know," explained Mrs. Trevor, as together we looked at the door, "the plumb or level seem not to have been used very much in the early days, so much sagging and lifting time does, twisting frames and making floors out of level. Well, my carpenter set the front door according to his own advanced ideas of carpentry, and you should have seen the effect. It was as if you were looking at the old 'crooked house.' But would that carpenter listen to me! He looked his scorn of my woman's notions."

She chuckled in remembrance, then went on.

"It was then at the end of the day, so over night I hunted up a builder who knew his old houses, and he told me to have the door set according to my eye. He said it wouldn't be 'fair' with anything, and it isn't, but it looks all right. My carpenter almost threw up the job the next morning, though, when I insisted upon having my way about it."

I opened the disputed door and

A Massachusetts married couple have this New England summer home, developed from the unpromising run-down farmhouse shown below.

When it is stated that the transformation cost only $500.00 or so, in cash, it should be added that the owner did much of the work.

The general lines of the original farmhouse are not very unlike those of the renovated one, but there's a world of difference in the two appearances—and possibly in the regard felt by former and present owners

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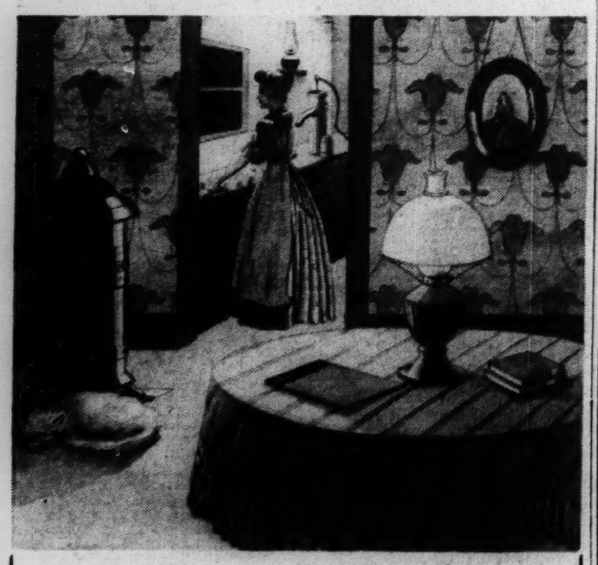

How good were the "good old days"?

Days of the parlor stove with its gleaming nickel plate, black stovepipe wandering into the nearest chimney, a round-cornered square of zinc beneath. Days of kerosene lamps; of dark woodwork and gloomy wallpaper; of the painted tin bathtub, closeted lead pipes, and dust-laden carpets. Good old days!

Perhaps your home still retains some remnant of an earlier period that should be replaced by something up-to-date. Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are offering modern conveniences and materials.

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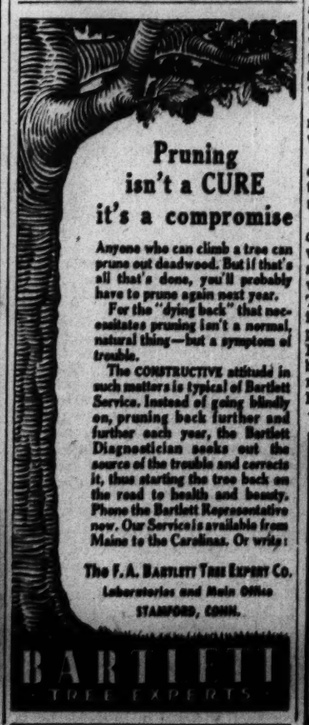

Pruning isn't a CURE it's a compromise

Anyone who can climb a tree can prune out deadwood. But if that's all that's done, you'll probably have to prune again next year.

For the "dying back" that necessitates pruning isn't a normal, natural thing—but a symptom of trouble.

The CONSTRUCTIVE attitude in such matters is typical of Bartlett Service. Instead of going blindly on, pruning back further and further each year, the Bartlett Diagnostician seeks out the source of the trouble and corrects it, thus starting the tree back on the road to health and beauty. Phone the Bartlett Representative now. Our Service is available from Maine to the Carolinas. Or write:

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Pick of American Youth in 49th Annual Unicorn Track Meet and Relay Carnival

B. A. A. Games Draw Track Fans to Garden Tonight

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Another capacity house at the Boston Garden tonight will greet the 49th annual Boston Athletic Association indoor track and field games. While all seats have not been sold, there is every indication that all local track fans will take advantage of the opportunity to watch this select group of athletes perform.

Some of the most illustrious names in the track world—Glenn Cunningham, Don Lash, Ben Johnson, Spec Towns and countless others, are on the lengthy entry list. With two and three indoor meets already behind a majority of tonight's competing stars, the boys are really in shape to topple records if pressed sufficiently.

Billings Two Mile

Here is where Tom Kanaly has devoted his energy. He has scoured the country to enlist the best entries possible for each special event.

In pre-meet reckoning, the Billings Two Mile figures to be the outstanding race of the evening. Entered are Don Lash, Joe McCluskey, Norman Bright, Floyd Lochner, Ray Sears and young Paul Kanaly. In the B. A. A. Games last year, Lash set a new world indoor record at 8m. 58s. Last Saturday night at the Millrose Games in New York, Lash finished in 9m. 4.6s., despite the fact that he was trying to "bring in" his team mate and pal, Tommy Deckard. Tommy is not entered in the Billings Two Mile.

Sears, who was greatly disappointed at his poor showing in the recent Prout Memorial Games on the Garden boards, has spent the past two weeks training under his old coach and promises to be right up there to press Lash.

The dropping out of Archie San Romani, because of an injury in the Millrose Games, has taken much of the interest away from the Hunter Mile tonight, but Glenn Cunningham will be on the starting line in search of his second leg on the trophy. One of the strongest runners in track history, famed for his "kick" on the final lap, the former Kansas Flyer will be aiming at the 4m. 12.3s. mile he ran here last winter.

San Romani Out

With San Romani out, Cunningham's chief rival in the one-mile run will be Gene Venzke, now of the New York Athletic Club. The one-time University of Pennsylvania star won the Hunter Mile in 1935 and 1936. Ray Mahannah of Drake University is also entered.

Jimmy Herbert of New York University heads the list in the Hollis 600-yards run. In the Unicorn meet of 1937 Herbert turned in a 1m. 13.4s. performance, thus establishing a Boston record for the distance. Charley Beetham, Douglas Raymond, Howard Borck, George Quinn, and George Arnold are primed to stop the Violet star, who will also run anchor on his team's one-mile relay quartet.

The Lapham 1,000-yards field includes the following: Joe Funstan of the Collegiate Track and Field Club of Philadelphia, who has run the distance in 2m. 13.8s., and has been training under Lawson Robertson, track coach at Pennsylvania; Lou Burns of New York, who won last year at the Boston Garden and must win tonight to retire the trophy; Charley Hornbostel, winner two years ago in the time of 2m. 13.4s., and Beetham, also entered in the Hollis 600.

Earle Meadows Here

Earle Meadows, the lanky Texan who is a co-holder of the world outdoor record of 14 ft. 11 in., with Bill Sefton, is the headliner in the B. A. A. pole vault. Lloyd Siebert, the midwest ace; Dick Ganslen, I. C. 4-A. champion; Bill Harding and Bob Campbell of Yale, Singsen of Rhode Island State, and Pettingell of Harvard, are also entered.

Al Threadgill of Temple University, winner of the high jump here last year, is back again. Al leaped 6 ft. 7 in., in the 1937 meet. He will get plenty of competition from Cornelius Johnson, 1936 Olympic champion and former world record holder. Mel Walker, Les Steers, Arthur Byrnes and Lloyd Thompson are entered.

Spec Town and Sam Allen head the list of hurdlers. Marty Glickman, Ben Johnson, Herbert Thompson and Herbert Weast comprise the cream of the sprint field. The usual number of college relay races will break up the special events.

Sporting Around the Hub

A sizeable group of real hockey fans, those fellows who pay their 40 cents and wait for hours in the Boston Garden upper balcony before the start of National Hockey League games, will honor one of their heroes at the Bruins-Canadiens battle tomorrow night. That hero is the patient and capable Win Green, trainer of the Bruins, who shortly will leave the hockey team to go South as trainer of the Red Sox.

♪ ♪ ♪

A gift, suitably inscribed, will be presented to Green before the start of the game. Win has long been popular with the upper balcony boys and never arrives at the Bruin bench without a responding wave to the cheers of his distant friends.

♪ ♪ ♪

Perhaps this hockey game between the Olympics and Sacred Hearts of Concord, N. H., is down on the books as a warmup affair for the locals, before they plunge into their league play-offs, but the Granite Staters are primed to take the New England championship away from Hago Harrington's club.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Concord sextet points with pride to a record of 16 consecutive victories and is probably the only hockey club with the ability to threaten the New England crown of the Olympics. The game is booked for the Boston Garden tomorrow afternoon.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Win Marling of Boston University will send several members of his track squad to Providence next Tuesday night to take part in the K. of C. Games in the Rhode Island Arena. He has entered a one-mile relay team which he will select from Doug Raymond, Bob Gibson, Joe Rector, Sam Wilson and Herb Blanchard.

♪ ♪ ♪

In addition, Bob Karcher, a freshman from Gloucester, has entered the dash; Raymond will run in the special 600; Rector and Blanchard in the intercollegiate 600; Gibson, Dave Green and Charley Donal in the 1,000, and John Fredriksen and Perry Jackson in the 1,500.

♪ ♪ ♪

Northeastern University teams are busy tonight. The hockey club faces M. I. T. on Arena ice, and the basketball quintet meets University of New Hampshire in the Y. M. C. A. on Huntington Avenue.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Springfield College swimming team, rapidly climbing to a prominent place in New England, faces one of the most ambitious schedules of any rival in this section. They meet Brown, Rutgers, Trinity, Harvard, Bowdoin and Dartmouth in succession.

♪ ♪ ♪

The New England college baseball season is under way officially on Monday when Harvard's varsity pitchers and catchers report to Coach Fred Mitchell. The varsity is scheduled to meet in Briggs Cage at 2:30 o'clock, with the freshman invading the indoor playing field two hours later.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Mitchell will call out all infielders and outfielders approximately a week later, although generally some of the fielders get early work with the batterymen. The team will practice in the heated cage until weather permits going out.

♪ ♪ ♪

A Harvard rugby meeting for all men interested is scheduled at Eliot House Junior Common Room on Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Plans for a match with the touring Cambridge University team will be discussed.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston University's puck chasers dominated Middlebury yesterday by a 15-to-1 score. Carvelli, Terrier center, scored five goals.

Squash at Williams

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 12 (AP) — Four famed professionals played exhibition matches here yesterday to formally open the new Williams College squash racquets courts. Jack Summers, Massachusetts Tech coach; John Skillman, Yale coach; George E. Cummings, coach at the University Club in New York, and Lee Nordlie tournament player, were the visiting pros.

Veteran Rivals at Garden Tomorrow Night

By a Staff Photographer

Eddie Shore (Left) and Aurel Joliat

Shore Is the Veteran of the Bruins and Joliat Has Worn Canadiens Uniform Longer Than Any Other Player. Tomorrow's Game Will Be the 701st Pro Contest for Joliat

Harvard Five in New Haven For League Game With Yale

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

College	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P. C.
Dartmouth	5	1	267	214	.833
Cornell	4	1	202	206	.800
Harvard	3	1	113	163	.667
Columbia	2	2	157	151	.500
Pennsylvania	2	3	185	194	.400
Princeton	1	3	127	131	.250
Yale	1	6	235	287	.143

Games Tonight

Pennsylvania at Cornell.
Harvard at Yale.
Princeton at Dartmouth.

It is the first division of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League against the second division tonight, as the colleges swing into their first busy schedule since the conclusion of midyear exams.

The game involving the most local interest is the battle at New Haven between Harvard and Yale. The Crimson, this year, is a real championship threat in the Eastern League race and tonight is trying for victory No. 3. As they headed for Connecticut today they owned two triumphs and one defeat.

Although these traditional Crimson-Blue engagements produce many upsets, the game tonight should be easy for the Cambridge boys, coached by Wes Fesler. Harvard would be at the head of the standing unbeaten except for a one-point setback from Dartmouth in the opening contest of the season. The Eli shooters have managed only one victory in seven starts.

In first place with five won and only one lost, Dartmouth faces a troublesome Princeton quintet this evening at Hanover. The Green will naturally be favored, but the Tigers gave the strong Columbia team a battle a few weeks ago and may throw the race into more confusion.

Cornell, settled in second place with four won and one lost, entertains the in-and-out Pennsylvania Quakers tonight, and here lies the possibility of another upset. Penn's surprise victory over Dartmouth Feb. 5 was largely responsible for creating a wide-open race.

Five games are scheduled in the Eastern League next week. The Quakers play at Columbia on Wednesday, with Cornell visiting Harvard on Friday. Saturday contests bring together Columbia at Harvard, Yale at Penn and Cornell at Dartmouth.

Cardinals Plan Several Shifts For 1938 Race

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 12 (AP)—When the St. Louis Cardinals start the National League season in April, they may have a pitcher and an outfielder as catchers, a third baseman playing shortstop, an outfielder at third and a former pitcher in right field.

The Cardinal high command already has made several moves to create this mixed-up, but plausible, situation.

In the latest contemplated switch, the club announced today that outfielder Terry Moore would get a shot at third base this spring. Scooping outfield ground balls always had been his specialty.

The Cardinals previously had announced they planned to convert Outfielder Don Padgett into a catcher and train third baseman Don Gutteridge to replace Leo Durocher, who was traded to the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Moore, Padgett and Gutteridge will go to the Cardinal's baseball school at Winter Haven, Fla., Feb. 21 to March 19, to get instruction in playing their new positions. The Cardinals, needing catchers badly, have great hopes in Padgett's ability to function successfully behind the bat.

In another attempt to bolster the catching department, the Red Birds will use Mike Ryba as a catcher in 1938. He pitched last season, but had been a jack-of-all-trades in the minor leagues.

The deal that sent Durocher to Brooklyn brought John Cooney to the Cards. He is a former-left-handed pitcher who switched to the outfield because of his hitting power. He is one of the candidates for right field.

The Red Birds plan also to shift Pepper Martin back to center field, where he cavorted so sensationally in the 1931 World Series. He has played third base and right field in recent years.

Lamb Joins Red Wings

DETROIT, Feb. 12 (AP)—Joe Lamb, veteran left winger, was ordered to report to the Detroit Red Wings yesterday by Manager Jack Adams. Lamb formerly played with the New York Americans. He has been playing with the Pittsburgh International-American League farm of the Detroit club this season. To replace Lamb, Manager Adams sent Johnny Sorrell back to Pittsburgh for the second time this season.

Philadelphians in Final

Finalists for the third straight year, two Philadelphians, Anne Page, the defender, and Cecile Bowes, meet today in the title round of the United States squash racquets championship at the Harvard Club of Boston. Yesterday in the semifinals, Miss Page defeated Mrs. W. F. Howe of Boston, 15—12, 15—11, 15—11, and Miss Bowes downed another Boston veteran, Eleonora R. Sears, 15—6, 15—6, 15—1.

Starts Against Eli

By a Staff Photographer

Charley Lutz, Harvard

A Sophomore Forward, Lutz Will Start at the Left Forward Position as Harvard Plays Yale at New Haven Tonight in an Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League Game

Tuxedo Gold Racquet Tournament Under Way

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 12 (AP)—Only one Philadelphia player, Warren Ingersoll, survived yesterday's first round play in the Tuxedo Gold Racquet tournament as Robert Grant, 3d, of New York, National and Canadian amateur racquets champion, paced a strong field into the quarter-final round.

Grant routed Frank Gummey of Philadelphia, 15—6, 15—12, 15—5. J. Richard Leonard of Tuxedo eliminated a second Philadelphian, Richard Claytor, 18—15, 15—11, 15—4, in another interesting match. Ingersoll advanced by the default of George B. St. George of Tuxedo.

In other matches, Fergus Grant, Montreal, defeated Dr. Louis P. Bishop, Jr., New York, 15—11, 15—11, 15—6; Reginald Fincke, Jr., New York, defeated John Rolland, Montreal, 5—15, 15—8, 14—8, 15—3; Clarence C. Pell, Jr., New York, defeated Richard Granville, Montreal, 15—6, 15—11, 15—10; and W. K. Laughlin, New York, defeated Dwight F. Davis, Jr., New York, 15—11, 15—11, 15—4.

P. C. C. Basketball

Stanford 39, So. California 30.
California 32, U. C. L. A. 31.
Oregon State 27, Montana 28.
Idaho 33, Oregon 28.

Ivy League Swimming

Brigeton 49, Dartmouth 26.

Fastest Swimmers To Meet in Harvard Pool

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—The speediest swimmers of 29 eastern colleges have been invited to compete in the first invitation championship meet of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association at the Harvard pool March 18 and 19. But before they can compete, they must show they are fast enough.

A "time table" of events was announced yesterday by Asa S. Bushnell, executive director of the central office for eastern intercollegiate athletics, and each swimmer must have equaled or bettered these marks to be eligible. The passing grades are: 50-yard freestyle, 24:5s.; 100 yards, 55s.; 220 yards, 2m. 22s.; 440-yards, 5m. 20s; 400-yard relay, 3m. 45s.; 150-yard backstroke, 1m. 45s.; 200-yard breaststroke, 2m. 40s.; 300-yard medley relay, 3m. 10s.; fancy dive, 90 points.

N. E. College Results

Hockey

New Hampshire 5, Bowdoin 4.
Brown 5, Colby 4.

Basketball

New Hampshire 32, Colby 30.
Maine 34, Bates 44.

Dartmouth Takes Opening Events In 28th Carnival

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 12 (AP)—Dartmouth's skiers walked away with the opening events of the twenty-eighth winter carnival.

Victories in the downhill race and and Langlauf left the Big Green with 200 points, a little more than 11 points up on its nearest rival, the skillful Germans from the University of Munich, who finished in second place with 188.7 points.

The combined standing in the downhill and Langlauf for the other entrants was: McGill, 169.4; New Hampshire, 156.2; Harvard, 155; Yale, 138.9; Amherst, 132.8; Williams, 124; Middlebury, 120.8, and Maine, 111.1.

Paul Goodwin, Dartmouth sophomore, gave the Big Green a victory in the annual New Hampshire State open two-mile skating championship. He covered the course in 5m. 45.8s. on Occom Pond. Viv Bruce, of Dartmouth, had the fastest time, but was disqualified for shouldering.

Not to be outdone by the male competitors, the girl visitors took to their skis and performed cleverly in a slalom race.

Peggy Johannsen, sister of the McGill University star, won the event in 23 4-5s., defeating Blanche McLane of the Dartmouth Carajou Ski Club, whose time was 27:3s. Frances McLeod, representing McGill, was third, in 28.4s., and Doris Whittinghill of Bennington, fifth in 31.1s. Elizabeth Durrance, sister of the Dartmouth ace and a favorite, finished sixth.

In the Langlauf Dartmouth scored 100 points, the German team 91.5; McGill 89.8, University of New Hampshire 84.8, and Harvard 74.2. Amherst, Middlebury, Yale, Maine, and Williams trailed.

Graced by a pretty, blue-eyed blonde Queen from Tulsa, Okla., but still without promised snow needed to make the spectacle complete, the carnival is in full swing, gleaming ice sculpture before every dormitory, apple-cheeked college girls in bright sports garb and parties on every side.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 12 (AP)—Versatile Ed Janci of the Norwalk (Conn.) Skating Club, won two events and placed third in another to carry off top honors yesterday in the New Hampshire skating championships sponsored by the Dartmouth Skating Club.

Janci won the 1-6 mile race in 25.2s., with Vivi Bruce of Dartmouth a close second and Pug Goldwaite of the New England Skating Association, third.

The Norwalk speedster won the ½-mile race in 1m. 17s., with Earl Bloom of Norwalk second and Paul Goodwin of Dartmouth, third.

Joe Fox of the Olympic Skating Club, Boston, was the one-mile winner in 2m. 46.8s., with Bloom second and Janci third.

Dartmouth's Paul Goodwin won the two-mile contest in 5m. 45.8s., with Eskerson of the Olympic Club second and Fox third.

Tolmich Defeats Towns

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12 (AP)—Tying the world record of 6.2 seconds in the 50-yard high hurdles, Alan Tolmich, of Wayne University, Detroit, last night beat Olympic Champion Forrest "Spec" Towns, of Georgia, in Philadelphia's first indoor track meet in six years. A crowd of 3,000 had hardly settled down in their seats at Convention Hall before Towns twice tied the world record in winning his preliminary and semifinal heats only to lose to Tolmich in the finals by a mere two inches after three false starts. The record of 6.2 was set by Jack Keller, of Ohio State, in 1930.

Johnson Heads Association

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 12 (AP)—Walter Johnson, former pitcher of the Washington Senators and manager of the Cleveland Indians, was elected president of the Association of Professional Baseball Players, Andy High, chairman of the vote counting committee, announced yesterday. Vice- presidents elected are Bill Easick, Los Angeles; Andy High, St. Louis, and George Dickey, Little Rock, Ark.

Jack Crawford To Don Bruin Uniform Again

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Jack Crawford, the "strongboy" from Providence, will appear in a Bruins' uniform again tomorrow night. He fitted in against Chicago last Tuesday at right defense for Dit Clapper. The latter's hand is not right and he probably will have to give way until next Tuesday at least.

Against the Hawks, young Crawford looked and acted like a veteran defenseman. He bodychecked well and covered close in front of the net. In this game tomorrow night he should carry some of the offense, having increased his confidence.

Canadiens are being pressed with mishaps, too, three men having been recalled from New Haven to fill vacancies. George Brown, Gus Mancuso and Ossie Asmundsen will make the trip here with the team. Brown will team with Paul Haynes and Johnny Gagnon while Asmundsen will play with Rod Lorrain and George Mantha. Mancuso will serve in a utility role.

Getliffe Returns

Ray Getliffe will be back in the Bruin line-up after a three-week absence. He probably will resume his old post on the left boards of the Cowley line. Pettinger will go back to center the third line and Cooney Weiland will spare whenever needed. Crawford will pair with Flash Hollett.

The Bruins are well rested from the rigors of the past few weeks and should be ready to match the speed of the Cecil Hart crew. Bruins have had their troubles trying to whip these Canadiens all season, but finally broke through on the last visit of the Frenchmen to Boston, when the locals scored a 1-0 triumph.

It is the Rangers' turn to encounter some of these heavy weekend schedules which the Bruins have tasted all too much of lately. Tonight the New Yorkers play the Maroons in Montreal and return for a second engagement with the Gorman charges in New York, Sunday night. If the Rangers should happen to win both and the Bruins lose there will be a change in the standing.

Other Games

The Patrick team is close on the heels of the Bruins, being only three points away today and they have one more game than the Boston team to play. Other games over the week end see Chicago and Toronto play successive-night games on each other's ice.

A capacity house is expected for the game here tomorrow night.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

A British Viewpoint on the Stymie

In response to an Associated Press article which told about Henry Cotton's views on the new ruling made on the stymie by the United States Golf Association, we have received a very interesting letter from Lieut. Commander John A. Legge, Honorary Secretary of the East Somerset Golf Club, England. It will be recalled that there was much discussion on this side of the Atlantic as to how the new American ruling would be received by the Royal & Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, to which organization golfers all over the world have looked for the government of the game. It will also be recalled that in a story from New York it was even stated that, if the U. S. G. A. kept tampering with the stymie, it might result in an open break between the two greatest golf governing bodies of the world.

Wide World

Archie M. Reid
President, U. S. G. A.

A Far Different View

While the views of the top-notchers in British golf may indeed be that the adoption of new rules by the U. S. G. A., which are not also adopted by the R. & A., will lead to differences among the golfers of those two great countries, our correspondent apparently takes a far different attitude. As a matter of fact, Lieutenant Commander Legge expresses the view that probably 99 per cent of the English golfers would welcome the abolition of the stymie, which goes to show that about the same proportion of British players is opposed to it as is the case in the United States. He also states that golf clubs in Great Britain are made up of a very small number of very low handicap subscribing members and a very large number of so-called "rabbits," medium to low handicap members, who find over 90 per cent of the money that keeps the clubs going. These players are often workers during the week, and are able to play over the week end only, and they ask only to be left alone, to have the element of pure luck, as the stymie is, eliminated from the game, and they don't care what ball they play with, large or small, provided they are not too expensive and are uniform to all. From this it certainly looks as if the stymie were on its way out in both of these countries if the general golfing public of the United States and Great Britain has the final say.

Praises Previous U. S. Action

And in addition to his remarks regarding the stymie, the Honorable Secretary of the East Somerset Golf Club has some very complimentary words to say regarding previous changes inaugurated by the U. S. G. A. He refers to the fact that the U. S. G. A. gave to the golfing world the hickory shaft and then the steel shaft, even though the latter met with great opposition. And he not only expressed gratitude for the latter; but he states that he thinks the standards of the golf clubs have been much improved by the competition which has existed between the manufacturers of the two countries. If the United States and British golfers are to engage in international competition, it is of course to the best interests of all to have the two countries playing under the same rules and with implements of the same standard. It is, therefore, most gratifying to know that among the rank and file of golfers, whether governed by the U. S. G. A. or the R. & A., there is such a unanimity of feeling regarding the handling of the game as is expressed in the above referred to letter.

Week-End Schedule

By the Associated Press

Saturday

National League
New York Rangers at Montreal Maroons.
Chicago at Toronto.

International-American League
Syracuse at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
New Haven at Springfield.

Sunday

National League
Montreal Maroons at New York Rangers.
Montreal Canadiens at Boston.
Toronto at Chicago.
New York Americans at Detroit.

International-American League
Philadelphia at Syracuse.
Cleveland at New Haven.
Springfield at Providence.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Macdonald Smith won Oakmont open golf "Nassau Tourney" worth $1300 to winner.

Five Years Ago

Dartmouth won winter sports carnival at Hanover, New Hampshire second.

Brown Has Brilliant Scorer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 12—Basketball as it is played at C. C. N. Y., Long Island University, and Southwestern University at Winfield, Kansas, all had a part in the phenomenal rise of Brown's brilliant sophomore, Harry Platt, current contender for Eastern scoring honors. He traces his proficiency in scoring baskets to three men. And that is where the three colleges, which annually boast fine teams, come into the picture.

Platt's 48-point scoring romp against Northeastern on Feb. 2, not only broke the all-time Brown and Rhode Island college scoring records, but set what is believed to be an all-time New England scoring mark. In 10 games, he has scored 224 points.

Started Young

Harry Platt hails from Yonkers. He got his start in basketball when he joined the Trupin Boys' Club of Manhattan and came under the coaching of Milton Trupin, a C. C. N. Y. graduate and rated one of the five best men ever turned out by Nat Holman. Trupin established Platt as a guard and he played for that Boys' Club team until the family moved to Yonkers, three years ago. Harry attended De Witt Clinton High School for two years, but played only on the junior varsity basketball team. He spent his last two years of high school at Yonkers, and earned a place on the reserve team his junior year and on the varsity his senior year. He was a guard, and was one of the lowest scorers on the team. He played first base on the school nine, and took a hand in football.

Platt worked a year after finishing high school to save funds for continuing his education. He became interested in Brown through acquaintance with a fellow-counsellor at Camp Mohican, Springfield, Mass. Dr. Israel James Kapstein, Assistant Professor of English at Brown, told him of Brown and so it was toward Providence that he turned when he had finished the year of work.

Practiced Faithfully

He was ineligible as a freshman and had no part in freshman sports. But he practiced faithfully the entire year, and was ready to take his place on the varsity on the opening day of work last fall. He was slow getting under way, and scored eight and nine points, respectively, in the initial two games against Alumni and Clark. But he has been under the 20 mark only once since, despite the fact that Brown has met such teams as Harvard, Army, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Tufts, W. P. I., and Northeastern. He has scored almost 50 per cent of his team's points.

Platt gives credit to Milton Trupin, Arthur D. Kahler, his present coach, and his brother, Dr. Nathan Platt, a basketball star at Long Island University about six years ago. Trupin gave him his start, his brother taught him how to shoot and can still beat him in any sort of scoring test, and Kahler has perfected his shooting, passing and ball handling. Kahler is a graduate of Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas, one of this year's leaders.

His game against Northeastern was one of the most amazing exhibitions of shooting prowess ever staged in this section. He caged 21 field goals and had a perfect night at the foul line for 48 points. Here is his record for the season:

Platt's Scoring Record

Game	FG	F	Pts.
Brown 51, Alumni	3	2	8
Brown 54, Clark	3	3	9
Brown 42, Harvard	11	0	22
Brown 49, Conn.	14	3	31
Brown 49, R. I.	8	4	20
Brown 61, Tufts	13	2	28
Brown 42, Army	10	5	25
Brown 44, W. P. I.	9	4	22
Brown 77, N. U.	21	6	48
Brown 56, Trinity	4	3	11
Brown 525, Opp.	98	32	224

World Amateur Hockey Championship Starts

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 12 (AP)—Great Britain, Switzerland, Lithuania, and Latvia won the opening matches of the world amateur hockey championships yesterday while the favored squads from Canada and the United States remained idle.

Great Britain and Latvia, drawn in the same "pool" as the United States, downed Germany and Norway, respectively. The British won 1-0 while Latvia scored in an overtime period to gain a 3-1 decision. Switzerland defeated Hungary 1-0 and Lithuania downed Rumania by the same score. They are in pool one.

Under the pooling system, used in the Olympic games as well as this tournament, the 14 entries are divided into three groups for a preliminary round-robin series. Eight leaders will be selected for a semi-final series and four will then go on from there into the final round.

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The Home Forum

The Clock Strikes One in Ribe

DOWN in the southwest corner of Jutland, the land is so flat that they say, if you lie on your back, you can see twenty-four miles in any direction. I can imagine nothing more delightful than to lie like that, on a summer day, looking up into the Danish sky. It is blue enough when the sun shines, but more often gray when the sun slips behind the puffy white clouds that look as if someone had cut the stitches in all the feather-beds in Denmark, and the feathers had gone whirling into the sky. About you scarlet poppies nod their heads. A row of red cows, tethered with metrical precision, quietly crop the grass in the field across the road. And, in the field beyond, a windmill slowly turns in the wind which comes sweeping from the North Sea.

Suddenly, faint upon your ear, from across the plain, falls the sound of a bell. The clock is striking one in Ribe—the clock in the tower of the cathedral, which has stood guard for centuries over all who dwell beneath the red-tiled roofs of the ancient city.

A PROUD CITY, in the Middle Ages, was Ribe, when trading ships came home up the river, laden with cargoes of rich fabrics from Flemish towns. Those were the days when the Riberhus, the noble castle of the Valdemars, crowned the hill. Hither came the beautiful Bohemian princess, Dagmar, to wed Valdemar the Victorious As she stepped ashore, she stepped straight into the hearts of the Danish people, and there she remains to this day.

"She came without burden, she came with peace,
She came the good peasant to cheer."

All the bells in the city pealed for joy, as the wedding procession swept through the narrow streets to the cathedral where, with solemn pomp, brave Valdemar and lovely Dagmar pledged their vows.

HOW FAR AWAY that all seems now! For with the passing of the centuries the river grew shallower from shifting sands, and war, fire, and flood ravaged the land. Today only a few staunch dwellings recall the prosperity of long ago. The Black Friars have vanished from the monastery, where now old ladies sun themselves in the courtyard or nod over their knitting in the cloisters. And of the stately Riberhus, only the moat remains. But high on the hill, the noble figure of Dagmar stands. From the prow of a boat, her garments sweeping about her, she seems to be scanning the land. So, with her right hand shielding her eyes, her left hand upon her heart, must she have looked on the radiant morning when she came to the shores of Denmark.

FROM AMONG THE red-tiled roofs, the cathedral tower pierces the sky. It was built of stone from the Rhine—all but the brick tower, erected in later times, as a defense and stronghold. This tower dominates the land for miles around, and its great clock counts the hours which pass so quietly now in Ribe; and, like an all-seeing eye, is witness to events within the city limits and beyond them.

From the time when the first rays of the sun strike across the spires and gabled roofs, and the storks begin to stir upon their nests, the old clock is admonishing folk to be about their business. And early indeed you may hear sounds of activity: the swish of the broom and the plop of the scrubbing-brush, as doorsteps are made clean and shining; the whir of bicycles, as the men wheel off to their work at the factory—sturdy men, with blue eyes and fair hair, well-washed overalls and stout shoes; the rattle of anchors and the put-put of engines, as the flat-bottomed fishing-boats push out to sea; the clatter of wooden shoes, as an old man in a faded smock peddles an early catch; the happy shouts of children on their way to school; the crack of the whip and the lowing of cattle, as the herds are driven through the winding streets on their way to pasture.

These early morning hours are busiest. Throughout the day the city seems to fall a-dreaming. Only the occasional horn of a motor-car is heard. Only a tourist or two is seen in the little silver shops, buying old Danish silver of quaint and intricate design. Somewhere among the twisted streets an artist is sketching—a bit of garden, perhaps, or a turning watermill, or the angles of some half-timbered house which overhangs a narrow alley. Rosy-cheeked, blonde babies play confidently about his feet, while old men with visored caps pulled over their eyes and old women in immaculate white aprons watch him curiously from the doorways. Even the dogs do not bark in Ribe, but sun themselves in luxurious content upon the cobblestones; reluctantly moving aside when the milkcart comes jangling up the street, only lazily wagging their tails in recognition as the bright red coat of the postman is seen approaching, or the town-crier crosses the end of the street, ringing his bell.

DOWN ON THE quiet river, the swans float idly. And on the quay a solitary old man sits patiently fishing. If you understand Danish, he can tell you how the thunder-storms, which occur nearly every day in summer, go out with the ebb-tide, only to return with the flood-tide, threatening the inflammable thatched roofs of the farm-houses which lie scattered beyond the river, on the flat, marshy plain. He can show you marks on the houses near the water-front that record the depth of many a flood, and tell you that in the cathedral itself the water rose, centuries ago, to the height of a man's head. He can interpret for you that line in the old prayer-book: "Preserve, O Lord, the dikes and dams in the King's marshlands." But none of these things seem to matter in the gentle, soothing peace which enfolds the city.

When the day is almost over, the streets awaken to the sound of returning feet, and the soup-pots are on the fire. The red-legged storks flap by on their way to their nests with supper for their young. Up the river, glowing in sunset light, come fishing-boats and pleasure craft. Snatches of song and happy chatter fill the air, as the boats tie up, and everyone goes home.

Then, the supper-hour over, evening falls. And once more the quiet streets come alive. Children are playing everywhere. And down on the quay young and old are making holiday.

AND THEN NIGHT comes. The shadows fall. The storks are silent on their nests. Groups of people begin to drift toward the cathedral square—curious tourists, tired laborers and housewives, carefree young people, even children, moving quietly and speaking in hushed tones, raising their eyes to the face of the great clock dimly outlined in the lingering twilight. Hark, it is striking ten. And a voice—a strong, fine, manly voice, is singing:

"Be quick and bright,
Watch fire and light,
Our clock it has struck ten."

The night-watchman is about to make his rounds. In helmet and great-coat, carrying a staff and a lighted lantern, he starts down the street and the children follow. The sound of his song and the patter of their feet grows fainter and fainter; the gleam of the lantern fades into the darkness. By the time he makes his second round, all the older folk will be within doors, and the children tucked in bed.

But the old clock never slumbers. Tirelessly it counts the hours—eleven, twelve, one. The moon comes up, and the cathedral is bathed in silver. The watchman sings his last song:

"Our clock it has struck one.
There is none too lowly
To be beneath Thy care."

Then he, too, goes to bed. But the cathedral tower still stands guard.

E. W.

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Simply a Sailor

THE population of islands like Guernsey is composed of men who have passed their lives in going about their little fields or in sailing round the world. These are the two classes of the labouring people; the labourers on the land, and the toilers of the sea. Mess Lethierry was of the latter class; he had had a life of hard work. He had been upon the continent; was for some time a ship carpenter at Rochefort, and afterwasd at Cette. We have just spoken of sailing round the world; he had made the circuit of all France, getting work as a journeyman carpenter; and had been employed at the great salt works of Franche-Comté. Though a humble man, he had led a life of adventure. In France he had learned to read, to think, to have a will of his own. He had had a hand in many things, and in all he had done had kept a character for probity. At bottom, however, he was simply a sailor. The water was his element; he used to say that he lived with the fish when really at home. . . . After sailing several times round the world, and seeing most countries, he had returned to Guernsey, and never permanently left the island again. Henceforth his great voyages were to Granville and St. Malo.

Mess Lethierry was a Guernsey man—that peculiar amalgamation of Frenchman and Norman, or rather English. He had within himself this quadruple extraction, merged and almost lost in that far wider country, the ocean. Throughout his life and wheresoever he went, he had preserved the habits of a Norman fisherman.

All this, however, did not prevent his looking now and then into some old book; of taking pleasure in reading, in knowing the names of philosophers and poets, and in talking a little now and then in all languages . . .

The mariners of the Channel are the true ancient Gauls. The islands, which in these days become rapidly more and more English, preserved for many ages their old French character. The peasant in Sark speaks the language of Louis XIV. Forty years ago, the old classical nautical language was to be found in the mouths of the sailors of Jersey and Aurigny. When amongst them, it was possible to imagine oneself carried back to the sea life of the seventeenth century.—From "Toilers of the Sea," by Victor Hugo.

By Courtesy of the Federal Art Project for Massachusetts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A SHAKERESS AT HER LOOM: *A Painting by Yvonne Twining*

MISS YVONNE TWINING painted this portrait of "A Shakeress at Her Loom" in connection with the systematic recording of Shaker Arts and Crafts by the Index of American Design. The picture was painted at the Shaker Village, Hancock, which lies just outside Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and the costume, loom, and background are all authentic.

In keeping with the strictly detailed recording, Miss Twining has been absorbed in conveying as literally as possible the descriptive details. Painters on the Index of Design have revealed an extraordinary capacity for precision, and the value of their pictures lies in their accuracy. Miss Twining is, however, a painter in her own right and she has made many attractive landscapes of the western part of Massachusetts.

"A Shakeress at Her Loom" is to hang in the Bourne High School on Cape Cod.

When Music Warmed All Europe

THE universal passion for music which since the seventeenth century had consumed Italy in a melodious blaze, at which all Europe had warmed itself, showed no signs of abating in the years when Rossini was growing to maturity. It was just that charm and grace ceased to be the prominent features of music. . . . What an orgy it was! Italy breakfasted, lunched, and dined, and probably made love, to music; the air breathed it; at Venice and at Naples the water carried a note on each ripple. The English, crazy and insatiable travellers, not content with sitting at the feet of Händel and Porpora, Buononcini and Galuppi in London from the outset of the century, during the excellent season of opera and opera buffo, spent winters and summers travelling from Italian town to town. . . .

But it was, of course, in Italy itself that the frenzy was most visible. Travellers of all nationalities who wrote accounts of their journeys are unanimous on this point. . . . A French abbé, writing in 1763, says: "You hear in the public squares a shoemaker, a blacksmith, a carpenter, sing an aria in several parts with an exactness, a good taste hat is part of their nature and due to the habit of listening to harmonists formed by art." An Englishman corroborates this almost in the same words; and Burney caps it with an almost Shakespearian picture, for it seemed to him that two Venetians walking arm in arm kept up their conversation in song.—From "Rossini," by LORD DERWENT. (London: Duckworth.)

Ice Harvest

THE square of black water grows larger
As the men gather and pull the cut ice.
But before the night air can work a new surface,
The high moon, for the first time in months,
Will sow a path of flashing gold coins
Upon the cold length of the dancing waters.

DANIEL SMYTHE

"Der times dig intet ondt"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

NAAR man ser, paa hvilken aabenlys og udfordrende Maade det onde optræder i sine forskellige Afskygninger, kan det synes mærkeligt, ja maaske endog ganske unyttigt, at henlede Opmærksomheden paa den inspirerede Profeti: "Der times dig intet ondt". Og dog finder vi denne uomtvistelige Forjættelse i den 91nde Davids Salme. Og i det Vers, der gaar forud, findes Grunden til Salmistens Fortrøstning. I sin Helhed lyder Skriftstedet saaledes (Salmernes Bog 91:9, 10): "Thi du, Herre, er min Tilflugt, den Højeste tog du til Bolig. Der times dig intet ondt, dit Telt kommer Plage ej nær".

Med rolig Fortrøstning vidnede Salmisten om den Højeste som et sikkert Tilflugtssted, fordi han selv havde ført Bevis for Sandheden heri. De Kristne kender i Almindelighed denne Salme og læser ofte de Trøstens Ord, den indeholder; og efter nærmere Analyse vokser disse Ord betydeligt i Værdi.

Kristen Videnskabs Lære lægger stor Vægt paa den Kendsgerning, at Mennesket lever og er i Gud. At godkende dette Faktum, at erkende Betydningen deri og erklære det som Sandhed udgør et virkeligt Tilflugtssted, hvor man kan søge ind og finde Ly. Herom skriver Mary Baker Eddy (*Miscellaneous Writings*, S. 89 og 90): "Det udødelige Menneske i Guds Lignelse er sikkert beskyttet i guddommelig Videnskab. Det dødelige Menneske frelses paa dette guddommelige Princips Grundvold, hvis han blot selv vil benytte sig af den Virkekraft, der findes i Sandheden, og erkende sin Frelser."

I sin Klarlæggelse af Kristendommens Videnskab, som Mrs. Eddy opdagede, fremhæver hun den mægtige Betydning, der ligger i den Kendsgerning, at Menneskets aandelige Identitet er en Genspejling af Gud, Aand, Sind. Det fremgaar heraf ganske klart, at det sande Menneske, skabt af Gud, er aandeligt og lever i Sindet, hvor der intet ondt findes, ikke heller Fare eller Ulykke, Voldshandlinger, Sygdom eller Død. Disse Onder stammer fra det dødelige Sind og kendes ikke af Mennesket, skabt af Gud. Disse truende Onder er ikke guddommelig skabt og er derfor uvirkelige og maktesløse. For det dødelige Menneske at erkende og godkende denne Kendsgerning, at "benytte sig af den Virkekraft, der findes i Sandheden, og erkende sin Frelser" er en ringe Pris at betale for en uvurderlig og overbevisende Tryghedsfølelse.

Der er bevaret mange taknemmelige Vidnesbyrd fra Soldater, som under Verdenskrigen benyttede sig af Kraften i det guddommelige Princip, som det læres i Kristen Videnskab, og demonstrerede Sikkerhed midt under de mange Farer. De gjorde sig klart, at intet kunde ødelægge deres aandelige Væren. De erkendte tillige klart, at Materien er uvirkelig, og at der ikke kunde fuldbyrdes noget, der formaaede at gøre Mennesket Fortræd. Disse Kristen Videnskab-Studerende erkendte fremdeles, at Liv er Gud, og at Menneskets Væren er uforgængelig, fordi Mennesket dvæler og er i guddommeligt Liv. Heraf følger, at Livet ikke er i Materien, som det almindeligvis antages. Gud er Liv, og hvert Menneske, som erkender, at Gud er hans Liv, "frelses paa dette guddommelige Princips Grundvold". Bevæbnet med Forstaaelse af Sandheden var disse Soldater i Stand til sejrrigt at føre Bevis for Salmistens fortrøstningsfulde Ord: "Thi du, Herre, er min Tilflugt, den Højeste tog du til Bolig. Der times dig intet ondt."

Mrs. Eddy skrev en Gang til nogle af sine Elever (*ibid.*, S. 263): "Hvor velsignet det er at tænke paa jer som værende under 'en vældig Klippes Skygge i tørstende Land', trygge i Hans Styrke, byggende paa Hans Grundvold og værnede mod den onde ved guddommelig Beskyttelse og Kærlighed. Glem aldrig et Øjeblik, at Hans Nærvær, Hans Kraft og Fred stiller hvert menneskeligt Behov og genspejler al Lyksalighed." Tusinder af alvorlige Kristen Videnskab-Studerende har oplevet denne Tryghedsfølelse under kritiske Forhold. Under Epidemier, under Stormflod og i alle mulige andre mer eller mindre kritiske Situationer har de ført Bevis for den Beskyttelse mod det onde, de har modtaget gennem Erkendelsen af Gud som deres "Bolig" og ved at holde fast ved Forjættelsen: "Der times dig intet ondt, dit Telt kommer Plage ej nær." Ved at anvende denne bibelske Forjættelse med den rette Forstaaelse under tilsyneladende Fare, har de bevist det formentlige ondes Magtesløshed.

Naar den menneskelige Bevidsthed bliver renset ved voksende Aandeliggørelse, anbringes alle Motiver og Handlinger, hvert Formaal og hver Tilbøjelighed paa en højere Basis. Hvor Mrs. Eddy taler om den Renselse, som kommer gennem "Sandhedens Aand", skriver hun (*ibid.*, S. 204): "Denne mentale Tilstand udløses i Styrke, Frihed og en inderlig Tro paa Gud; i en stærkt svigtende Tro paa det onde, paa menneskelig Klogskab, menneskelige Beregninger, Maader og Midler." Vi lærer paa denne Maade at vende os til Gud i al vor Nød, søge Hjælp hos Ham, hver Gang vi trænger dertil. Og til sidst føler man sig overbevist om, at uden Hans Hjælp kan intet godt opnaas, men ved Forstaaelse af Guds Almagt kan alle tilsyneladende Angreb fra det onde afværges, og Troen paa det ondes Tilværelse omsider overvindes.

Naar Troen paa det onde formindskes og dens lænkebindende Indflydelse ophører, kan hurtige Fremskridt gøres paa det godes Vej. Paa denne Maade kan alle være med i Demonstrationen af den Frihed og Evne, som Gud har skænket Mennesket.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

"There shall no evil befall thee"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN VIEW of the apparent flagrancy of evil in its varied phases, it may seem strange, and perhaps even futile, to call attention to the inspired prophecy, "There shall no evil befall thee." Yet, we find this incontrovertible promise in the ninety-first Psalm. And in the preceding verse occurs the reason for the Psalmist's confidence. The complete passage reads (Psalms 91:9, 10): "Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the most High, thy habitation; there shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling."

With calm assurance the Psalmist testified of the Most High as a true haven of refuge, because he himself had proved this to be so. Christians generally are familiar with this Psalm, and read its comforting statements frequently; and as these are more closely analyzed, they become increasingly valuable.

The teachings of Christian Science stress the fact that man lives and has his being in God. To accept this fact, to realize its import, and to declare it to be true, constitutes a veritable refuge into which one may flee for safety. On this point Mary Baker Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 89, 90): "Immortal man, in God's likeness, is safe in divine Science. Mortal man is saved on this divine Principle, if he will only avail himself of the efficacy of Truth, and recognize his Saviour."

In her elucidation of the Science of Christianity which she discovered, Mrs. Eddy emphasizes, as most important, the fact that man's spiritual identity is the reflection of God, Spirit, Mind. Thus, it is clear that the true man of God's creating is spiritual, and has his being in Mind, wherein is no evil, no danger, no accident, violence, illness, or death. These evils, being the product of mortal mind, are unknown to the man of God's creating. These threatening evils are not divinely created, and are therefore unreal and powerless. That mortal man should recognize and accept this fact, "avail himself of the efficacy of Truth, and recognize his Saviour," is a small price to pay for the priceless conviction of safety.

There are extant many grateful testimonies from soldiers who, during the World War, availed themselves of the power of divine Principle as taught in Christian Science, and demonstrated safety in the midst of many dangers. They realized that nothing could destroy their spiritual being. Also, they recognized that matter is unreal, and that nothing could be accomplished that might harm man. These students of Christian Science further realized that Life is God, and that because man dwells and has his being in divine Life, man's existence is indestructible. It follows then that life is not in matter, as is popularly assumed. God is Life, and he who realizes that God is his Life, "is saved on this divine Principle." Armed with the understanding of Truth, these soldiers could triumphantly prove the Psalmist's confident statement, "Because thou hast made the Lord, . . . thy habitation; there shall no evil befall thee."

Mrs. Eddy once wrote to some of her students (*ibid.*, p. 263): "How blessed it is to think of you as 'beneath the shadow of a great rock in a weary land,' safe in His strength, building on His foundation, and covered from the devourer by divine protection and affection. Always bear in mind that His presence, power, and peace meet all human needs and reflect all bliss." Thousands of sincere students of Christian Science have experienced this sense of safety in human exigencies. They have proved their exemption from harm in epidemics, in floods, and in all sorts of other minor and major difficulties, by knowing God as their "habitation" and claiming the promise, "There shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling." By applying this Scriptural promise understandingly in seeming danger, they have proved the apparent evil powerless.

When human consciousness becomes purified by increased spiritualization, all motives and acts, purpose and affection, are placed on a higher basis. Referring to the purification which comes through "the spirit of Truth," Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 204), "This mental condition settles into strength, freedom, deep-toned faith in God; and a marked loss of faith in evil, in human wisdom, human policy, ways, and means." Thus one learns to turn to God in every need, look to Him for help on every occasion. And finally one becomes convinced that without His help nothing good is possible of achievement, but that through the understanding of the omnipotence of God all seeming attacks of evil may be withstood, and the belief in its existence eventually be overcome.

As the belief in evil diminishes and its fettering influence ceases, rapidly progressive strides may be made along the avenues of good. Thus may all engage in the demonstration of man's divinely bestowed freedom and capability.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

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Margaret Fuller's Necklace of Friends

I HAVE thus vaguely designated, among the numerous group of her friends, only those who were much in her company, in the early years of my acquaintance with her.

She wore this circle of friends, when I first knew her, as a necklace of diamonds about her neck. They were so much to each other, that Margaret seemed to represent them all, and, to know her, was to acquire a place with them. The confidences given her were their best, and she held them to them. She was an active, inspiring companion and correspondent, and all the art, the thought, and the nobleness of New England seemed, at that moment, related to her, and she to it. She was everywhere a welcome guest. The houses of her friends in town and country were open to her, and every hospitable attention eagerly offered. Her arrival was a holiday, and so was her abode. She stayed a few days, often a week, more seldom a month, and all tasks that could be suspended were put aside to catch the favorable hour, in walking, riding, or boating, to talk with this joyful guest. . . .

Persons were her game, specially if marked by fortune or character or success;—to such was she sent. She addressed them with a hardihood — almost a haughty assurance — queen-like. . . . She disarmed the suspicion of recluse scholars by the absence of bookishness. The ease with which she entered into conversation made them forget all they had heard of her; and she was infinitely less interested in literature than in life. They saw she valued earnest persons, and Dante, Petrarch, and Goethe, because they thought as she did, and gratified her with high portraits, which she was everywhere seeking. She drew her companions to surprising confessions. She was the wedding-guest, to whom the long-pent story must be told; and they were not less struck, on reflection, at the suddenness of the friendship which had established, in one day, new and permanent covenants. She extorted the secret of life, which cannot be told without setting heart and mind in a glow; and thus had the best of those she saw. Whatever romance, whatever virtue, whatever impressive experience,—this came to her; and she lived in a superior circle; for they suppressed all their commonplace in her presence.

She was perfectly true to this confidence. She never confounded relations, but kept a hundred fine threads in her hand, without crossing or entangling any. An entire intimacy, which seemed to make both sharers of the whole horizon of each other's and of all truth, did not yet make her false to any other friend; gave no title to the history that an equal trust of another friend had put in her keeping . . .

Of the conversations above alluded to, the substance was whatever was suggested by her passionate wish for equal companions, to the end of making life altogether noble. With the firmest tact she led the discourse into the midst of their daily living and working, recognising the good-will and sincerity which each man has in his aims, and treating so playfully and intellectually all the points, that one seemed to see his life *en beau*, and was flattered by beholding what he had found so tedious in its workday weeds, shining in glorious costume. Each of his friends passed before him in the new light; hope seemed to spring under his feet, and life was worth living.—From "Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli," by R. W. EMERSON.

Review of the Week: City of Boston and State

Labor

C. I. O. Starts Unemployment Census; Unions Suspended for Taking Pay Cuts

With unemployment now the chief concern of labor unions, the Committee for Industrial Organization began a census of unemployment among its 250,000 members in New England this week and put pressure on Congressmen for additional WPA appropriations.

Census blanks were mailed to every local union by Michael F. Widman, Jr., regional director of the C. I. O., who wrote, "In spite of the President's promise that the Government would not permit any needy American who can and is willing to work to starve, hundreds of thousands of workers in this country today are faced with desperate need and even starvation."

He asked the unions to urge additional expenditure of a billion dollars on WPA during the next five months.

The question of wages, usually the prime one in union circles, now is in second place. Even then, it is not neglected, however. Action of seven C. I. O. textile unions in New Bedford, Mass., in agreeing to 12½ per cent pay cuts four weeks ago and starting an avalanche of similar cuts in other New England cotton mills drew suspension of the unions this week by the C. I. O.

On one point, workers and manufacturers agreed. So long as Southern mill owners maintain present wage scales, the cutting of pay levels here will tend to reduce the cost differential in textile products between the North and the South.

State House

State Sales Tax Finds a Friend; New Deal Still Seeks a Candidate

Until this week the proposed two per cent sales tax to finance Massachusetts' $45,000,0000 annual relief bill has traveled a lonely road, dodging the political rocks. But now it has at least one friend, the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, which announced its support early in the week.

One friend, however, cannot exert sufficient force to push the measure through a hostile legislature, it is held. Those who predict the proposal's defeat voiced their predictions with even more confidence as Representative Horace T. Cahill, Republican Speaker of the House, announced the measure is already headed for the voluminous General Court wastebasket.

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Not a Candidate

The anti-Gov. Charles F. Hurley New Dealers may consider Judge Joseph L. Hurley, former Democratic Lieutenant Governor from Fall River, the man about which to stage an anti-Hurley primary campaign.

But Judge Hurley, happy in his $12,000-a-year job on the Superior Court bench, is not interested. In a short statement Judge Hurley said: "I am not a candidate for Governor or any other office, appointive or elective." Another who has said "No" to New Deal gubernatorial offers is Paul A. Dever, Attorney General.

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More Reports

From the long-laboring special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures came two more reports this week. First came recommendations for more efficient operation of the State welfare system to save $2,500,000. Second emerged a proposed bill authorizing cities and towns to construct low-cost housing with Federal aid.

City Hall

Businessman Named to Aid Mayor; Tobin Proposes to Cut Officials' Pay

Hailed with enthusiasm in most quarters this week was Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's appointment of successful business executive to the job of installing modern business methods in Boston's municipal government.

Richard Whitcomb, President of the Western New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, was his choice for this important undertaking—and Mr. Whitcomb agreed to resign from his present position to accept the appointment. He will move from Springfield to Boston on Monday and begin the study of the various city departments at once. In organizing them along the lines of the best business practice, it is understood the help of major Boston business concerns will be sought.

Tax Rate

With the idea of economy in the air the Mayor recalled at a luncheon on Friday, celebrating the 75th anniversary of former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald and his 40 years of service to the city, that throughout Mr. Fitzgerald's regime the Boston tax rate remained at $16.40. At the same luncheon the former Mayor declared that Mayor Tobin has the confidence of Boston business men.

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Salary Cut

In a further economy effort, Mayor Tobin proposed this week to cut the salaries of 31 city executives, eliminating, he said, salary increases granted "during the boom years around 1929." If the City Council adopts the arrangement, a saving of $74,000 will be effected.

Shipping Review

Trawler's Radio Man Loses Cap; Net Brings It Back From Sea Bottom

Most interesting anecdote drifting in from New England waters this week concerned the white uniform cap of a radio operator and the white caps of a stormy sea.

An errant gust of wind whisked the cap from the head of C. R. Meaney as he stepped to the deck of the trawler Harvard four weeks ago, and tossed it into the billows.

Last Wednesday, Mr. Meaney was wearing it again. Back at Browns Banks, on another trip, the Harvard's otter trawl had brought it up from the ocean bottom in a haul of shimmering fish.

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A bark rigged vessel to replace the 60-year-old Massachusetts training ship Nantucket at a cost of about $1,000,000, was sought in a bill filed in the United States Senate by Senator David I. Walsh.

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Drilling and blasting work on a section of the Boston Harbor channel deepening project, to cost $680,471, began during the week. The present contract with the M. A. Breymann Dredging Company calls for removal of 50,970 cubic yards of ledge rock and 59,400 yards of material of other kinds. The work is being carried on from the underwater drilling boat Rack-a-Rock, now in place at the southerly side of the main ship channel between Spectacle and Castle Islands.

The 40-foot channel project has been underway since 1936 and should be completed in 1940. It will give Boston a channel as deep as any other on the Atlantic coast.

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The turbo-electric Coast Guard cutter Tahoe, which until a few months ago was engaged in seal patrol service in the Bering Sea, set out yesterday from the Charlestown Navy Yard to take up international ice patrol duty in the North Atlantic.

The Tahoe was built in Quincy 10 years ago.

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More than 100 trans-Atlantic sailings to and from Boston between the present time and the end of June were listed by the Boston Port Authority in a bulletin issued during the week. The largest ship scheduled to put in at Boston is the Roma of the Italian Line. It will be its first visit in two years.

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The Canadian National Steamships' Lady Rodney brought a number of British socialites from the British West Indies, on their way back to England via the United States. They reported that it was becoming more and more fashionable in British social circles to winter in the Caribbean instead of the Riviera.

Miscellaneous

Community Drive Ends in Boston; City Welcomes Distinguished Guests

The Community Drive is over—but not over the top. The goal was set at $4,500,000 of which 96.7 per cent has been received to date. The remainder is expected to come in during the next few weeks. Hull led in the suburban group with 253 per cent subscription, with Winchester second at 211 per cent. The drive lasted from Jan. 24 to Feb. 10.

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Distinguished Visitors

Boston was host to many distinguished visitors this week.

Miss Sonja Henie stayed here until Monday after performing before nearly 80,000 persons in five nights at the Boston Garden.

The 150th anniversary of the ratification of the American Constitution was celebrated in Faneuil Hall this week. Gov. George H. Earle (D) of Pennsylvania flew into town to tell opponents of the New Deal in New England that they fail to realize "Roosevelt has saved the entire capitalistic system."

Three figures from the music world appeared in the Hub.

Mlle. Nadia Boulanger has just arrived from France to teach at Radcliffe College.

Eugene Ormandy, conductor of the Philadelphia orchestra, is here to conduct two performances at Symphony Hall where his orchestra will substitute for the Boston Symphony, at present in New York. Mr. Ormandy, in an interview, declared that the radio is a means of popularizing the classics.

Mme. Rose Pauly, dramatic soprano of the Metropolitan Opera was here Thursday as soloist with the Cleveland Orchestra in Symphony Hall.

Guests at Rotary Banquet

By a Staff Photographer

Francois Briere
French Consul at Boston

Maurice Duperry
President, Rotary International

Spread of World Peace Given as Rotary Goal

Activities of the Rotary International to promote international understanding and peace, including personal meetings and exchange of sons among members of various countries during school vacation periods, were described by Maurice Duperrey of Paris, International President, to more than 850 Rotarians and their guests during a dinner in his honor at the Hotel Statler, Boston, last night.

Through these activities, M. Duperrey declared, Rotary hopes to replace the suspicions, fears, and wars of today with the peace of tomorrow.

M. Duperrey, first continental President of the 33-year-old Rotary International to visit this country, yesterday ended a month's tour of Rotary districts in the United States and Canada, and was scheduled to sail for France from New York today.

Highlight of Assembly

M. Duperrey's speech was the highlight of the mid-year executive assembly of the 197th Rotary District, covering eastern Massachusetts. Members from clubs all over New England attended the sessions and banquet.

Introduced by John MacGregor of Needham, Mass., Governor of the District, as a leading business executive and statesman of France, M. Duperrey spoke of the ease with which contacts leading to international understanding can be established on this Continent, both between States, and between this country and Canada, and then compared it to the difficulties encountered in Europe.

"Here," he said, "I traversed 17 States with no trouble at all, and entered Canada without annoyances of passport and customs control. On my return to Europe, however, I will tour 11 countries, and each time I cross a border my luggage will be examined, my passports scrutinized. All currency I carry must be declared and exchanged, and finally I must cope with 11 languages." (M. Duperrey speaks and corresponds fluently in six—English, Spanish, German Italian, Portuguese, and French).

Exchange of Sons

He declared similar difficulties obtain in South America, although Rotarians there are arranging for personal meetings between members in various countries. A few years ago when tension existed between the Argentine and Uruguay, he said, Rotarians relieved the situation by exchanging their sons from one country to another during vacation times.

"Then, too," he went on, "at the time of the Chaco War between Bolivia and Paraguay, Rotarians arranged for transmission of letters, money, and food from relatives of prisoners of war in both countries. Friendships thus made eventually paved the way to an armistice."

In explaining Rotarian efforts to accomplish peace, M. Duperrey took time to denounce war. "Not that we are cowards," he said, "for a Rotarian must be loyal to his country's interests. But we feel a program of right thinking, coupled with definite steps to better relations, will ultimately stop all wars." The Frenchman is himself a veteran of the World War who saw front-line service.

Peace Efforts Cited

At present, he continued, plans for the intermingling of nationalities are being carried out all over the world by the organization's 4,800 clubs and 185,000 members. In Palestine, for example, he said, weekly meetings are held among Arabs, Jews, and Christians—in spite of the violent differences and disagreements which are tearing that land asunder.

Crossing to the extreme end of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Narragansett Track Receivership Asked

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 12 (AP)—Attorneys for Walter E. O'Hara, former President and Managing Director of Narragansett Park Race Track, today prepared answers to a track receivership petition charging Mr. O'Hara with "illegal and unauthorized withdrawal" of $248,122.

The petition, filed in behalf of William H. Keohane, of Wellesley, Mass., and Joseph Love, of New York City, two minority stockholders, asked that Mr. O'Hara be restrained from selling any stock in the corporation. Judge John C. Mahoney set March 1 as a date for a hearing.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with slowly rising temperature tonight and Sunday, with moderate snow or possibly light rain; lowest temperature tonight in the upper 20's; gentle variable, shifting to northeasterly winds, and increasing.

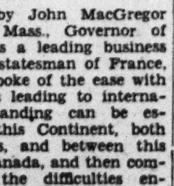
Maine: Cloudy tonight and Sunday followed by snow Sunday, slowly rising temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and not so cold, followed by snow in the north portion Sunday and in the south portion late tonight or Sunday.

Massachusetts, cloudy followed by snow tonight and Sunday, slowly rising temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy followed by snow tonight and Sunday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast wind becoming strong tonight. Weather overcast with snow or rain Sunday and over the south portion tonight.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	19	16	Minneapolis	24	22
Bermuda	64	64	New Orleans	60	48
Chicago	28	24	New York	36	36
Denver	52	36	Norfolk	40	40
Helena	—	4	Philadelphia	32	28
Jacksonville	62	60	St. Louis	50	34
Los Angeles	66	46	San Francisco	62	52
Miami	76	66	Washington	38	30

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T.
B—Minimum, Feb. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:24 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 9:44 a. m.; height 10.9 feet.
Sunday, 10:19 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Monday, 10:40 a. m.; height 11.1 feet.

Light all vehicles tonight by 5:41 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 5:43 p. m.

State Seeking Causes Behind Concord Riot

Governor Orders Study of Conditions at Reformatory

Boston Today

Governor Praises Superintendent

Investigation of the underlying causes of yesterday's outbreak at Concord Reformatory in which 300 prisoners made a concerted dash for the south gate of the Institution at the end of a recreation period in the yard, was started today by Arthur T. Lyman, State Correction Commissioner, with a view to correcting the disturbing conditions.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley stated the prisoners are being confined to their cells for the time being and that the situation is completely under control. He expressed warm commendation for the conduct of Maj. Michael J. Dee, Superintendent of the Reformatory, who walked among the 300 men, as guns were trained upon them by guards on surrounding walls and ramps, and prevailed upon them to return to their cells.

Mr. Lyman said the outbreak was expected and that he had gone to Concord himself yesterday morning to help in planning ways to handle it when it developed.

In starting the investigation into its causes, he declared, there are several facts to work on. Most important was the announcement made by the State Parole Board, on Feb. 1, that 289 inmates of the Reformatory must serve their maximum sentences. Such a sudden about-face from a policy of leniency was calculated to arouse some feeling among those concerned, he said, and it also removed the main incentive to good behavior.

Another factor contributing to unrest was the recent transfer of "hardened criminals" from the overcrowded Charlestown State Prison to the Reformatory. At Charlestown, the men were paid up to $9 a month for their work, while in the Reformatory they are not paid.

Community Fund Total Still Rises

Contributions to the Greater Boston Community Fund continued to come in yesterday and this morning, although the campaign officially ended 3.3 per cent short of its $4,500,000 goal on Thursday evening. Heading the list issued this morning was an anonymous gift of $3,000 and an additional $1,862 from the Christian Science Committee, bringing its total contribution up to $3,524.

Institute Plans Folk Art Program

Folk arts will be presented at the headquarters of the International Institute, in Beacon Street, on Monday evening, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock. The Boston Teachers Art League will be guests.

Miss Zabel Tahmizian will discuss folk arts and their types. Mrs. Victor Haner will demonstrate Hungarian dances, and Miss Alice Khiralla the dances of Syria. Mrs. Peter Dolan will sing Russian, Czechoslovakian, and Ukrainian songs, accompanying herself on the guitar. Miss Jean Mardin, director of the Folk Puppet Guild, will speak on the international aspect of marionettes.

All who are interested in American citizenship, from any point of view, are invited to attend the annual citizenship meeting of the Institute on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 24, at 2:30. There will be community

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

'Queen of Dartmouth'

Wide World

Katharine Avilla Brooks
Of Tulsa, Okla., Chosen as Queen of the Dartmouth Winter Carnival

Dartmouth Takes Lead In Skiing Competition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 12—With Dartmouth out in front by a slim lead of 12 points over the yodeling Bavarian ski team, McGill's scarlet-tunic runners third, and the plucky University of New Hampshire team close behind in fourth place, the immense throng now serpentining out across the hills afoot to the big trestle in the Vale of Tempe, has every confidence that the Indians will capture the meet at the Outing Club's first "snowless" carnival.

A bitter wind is whipping across the valley, and a drop in temperature to near the zero mark overnight guarantees some spectacular jumping when the top-flight men of American and Canadian universities and the visiting Norwegian and German teams swish down the icy grooves of the jump packed with "imported" snow and catapult off the lip for the landing hill, which rises almost perpendicular in the valley below.

The change in temperature also will speed up the course for the slalom, a glazed descent between "gates" out on the north side of Moose Mountain, the remaining event to be figured in the final tabulation. To many, considering the crack entries, this will be fully as spectacular as the jumps.

Carnival Queen Chosen

All eyes will not be turned on the jumpers this afternoon. Masculine as well as feminine attention will stray to the fair Miss Katherine Avilla Brooks, 17-year-old Tulsa, Okla., carnival guest, who was chosen queen last night to the glare of rockets at the spectacular Outdoor Evening program on Occom Pond.

Student body, guests and the public alike are anxious to get a close-up of the Arlington Hall, Washington, D. C., freshman, acclaimed fairest of them all, and her 18 maids in waiting.

Out bright and early this morning despite the dances in the 22 fraternity houses, house-guests were posted on the team scores at noon. For the downhill and the 15-kilometer cross-country yesterday, the standing is: Dartmouth, 200; Bavarians, 188; McGill, 169; University of New Hampshire, 156; and, in order, Harvard, Yale, Amherst, Williams, Middlebury and the University of Maine.

Dartmouth Victory

When the "specials" rolled into Hanover-Norwich station yesterday afternoon the guests were elated over the news of a Dartmouth victory in the first event, the downhill ski race.

Dick Durrance stepped back into

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Bavarian Skiers Tease Rivals By Shrill Yodeling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 12—Dartmouth, long accustomed to "Wah-Hoo-Wahs" grunted in the best Indian manner of the day of Eleazer Wheelock, was treated to something new in student vocalistics at the downhill on Moose Mountain yesterday.

Through the murmuring pines shrilled a new mountain call, the trill of yodeling by members of the German ski team, and reputed to be the cause of the nimble chamois leaping from peak to peak back in the homeland.

Reports have it that the Bavarians practice this super-canary exercise during competition—a practice which certainly must be disconcerting to the man ahead, streaking downhill and the run of a jubilant "A-l-l-l-e-a-l-o-o-o" frisking around his heels.

Civil Service Extension Is League's Goal

Bill for Reorganization Seeks to Enroll 25,000 More in Service

Hearing in March

Main Change in State Department Would Be Higher Paid More Expert Chief

Complete reorganization of the State Department of Civil Service to provide greater efficiency and to extend civil service protection to at least 25,000 more governmental employees is the goal of the Massachusetts Civic League under legislation being pushed on Beacon Hill.

Convinced that failure of the present civil service laws to require an expert administrator at the head of the department has resulted in inefficient management, League officials filed the proposal and are mustering support to present at a Legislative Committee hearing in March.

To make certain the appointment of an expert administrator, Henry Atkinson, President of the League explained, the salary of the Civil Service Commissioner would be raised from $5000 to $7500 annually, and definite requirements would be established. Furthermore, the title of the position would be changed from commissioner to director of civil service.

An Involved Procedure

The appointment would be made by the proposed four-member, nonpartisan board of commissioners through an involved procedure. First, the board would appoint a special examining committee of three members, two of which must be "chosen from among the most competent examiners in the field of public personnel administration in the United States." The committee would certify a list of the three best applicants for the position, one of which the board would be required to appoint.

Such a system, Mr. Atkinson argued, would make the position more attractive to experts because the appointment would be for an indeterminate term to be cut short only by maladministration.

The director would be a powerful official vested with administrative and executive powers, including the full responsibility for examinations, the duty to recommend rules and regulations to the board and appropriate changes to the Legislature.

Powers Now Lacking

The present Commissioner lacks many of these powers and is appointed by the Governor who is not under compulsion to appoint an expert administrator. The appointment ordinarily is made on the basis of political affiliation and that alone.

Mr. Atkinson revealed that the bill was filed after an extensive survey of various state civil-service laws was completed. The bill is modeled after recommendations made to the Michigan Legislature by a special investigation committee.

Although Massachusetts was the second state to adopt civil service, the system having been established here in 1884, shortly after New York entered the field in 1880,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Around the Corner—

Hearts and Flowers—Valentine designers must have caught a sly wink from Cupid as they settled down to produce this year's crop.

According to greeting card dealers, young men's fancies today are turning toward the most stereotyped sentimental messages, inscribed on scented, lace-frilled, forget-me-not sprinkled creations—bought, however, with the tongue strictly in the cheek.

The burlesque valentine of days gone by no longer provokes rollicking merriment, but the satiny hearts-and-flowers design, with a message oozing sentiment like a molasses barrel, does.

The puzzled look on the face of the modern swain in a greeting card shop vanishes when he catches sight of some such card, beside which the best efforts of the mauve decade appear coldly unemotional.

"Say," he exclaims appreciatively, "there's the thing for Sally. She'll get a kick out of it—and she'll know I'm only kidding!"

♪ ♪ ♪

Athletic Note—The pogo-jumping title was retained by Paul Kane at the third annual meet held recently in the Charlestown branch of the Boston Boys' Clubs. Paul bounced 953 times in 10 minutes as 500 onlookers crowded around the gymnasium floor. He would just as soon have gone on much longer but the judges recalled that last year he spent three hours in bobbing up and down on the spring stick 15,000 times. Proclaiming him champion, they called a halt at the 10-minute mark.

♪ ♪ ♪

So Did the Elephants—We just heard a story which must be whispered for fear of wounding the feelings of the elephants in Franklin Park—and elephants, you know, never forget.

A kindergarten class went to the zoo. Afterward, the teacher asked each child what he enjoyed the most about the trip.

"The peanuts," one confided.

♪ ♪ ♪

Old Customs Custom—Elephants may not forget, but some are forgotten. A case of the latter—31 in ebony and 6 in ivory—is one item in the auction sale of seized and abandoned goods to be conducted by the Customs service in the Appraisers Stores on Wednesday, Feb. 16.

Among other items are seven pounds of marmalade, $10 worth of Christmas tree lights, 22 motor-boat engine pistons, three earthenware

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," comedy by Mark Reed, presented by Alfred deLaigre, Jr. Produced by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Featuring Lucile Watson, Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Colonial—
"Julius Caesar," Shakespeare's tragedy, produced by the New York Mercury Theater. Orson Welles, director. 8:45. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:45.

Wilbur—
"Wine of Choice," comedy by S. N. Behrman. Featuring Leslie Banks, Claudia Morgan and Alexander Woollcott. Presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Murder in the Cathedral," by T. S. Eliot. Presented by Gilbert Miller and Ashley Dukes. E. Martin Browne, director. Featuring Robert Speaight. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Fine Arts—
"The Life and Love of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 1:30, 3:30, 5:35, 7:35, 9:40. Latest March of Time, "Inside Nazi Germany," 1:10, 3:10, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20.

Coolidge Corner—
Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie in "Love & Hisses," with Simone Simon. 2:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Trouble at Midnight." 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," multiplane technicolor. 9:15, 11:32 a. m., 2:20, 5:06, 7:43, 10:20. Stage: "Rhapsody in Rhythm" revue, Wynn Murray, George Campo, Vic Hyde and Rosemary Dering.

Scollay and Modern—
"Hollywood Hotel," Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 3:50, 6:10, 8:30. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 5:10, 7:45. Also "Doctor Syn." Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:00. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:30.

Strand (Huntington Avenue)—
Joan Crawford in "The Bride Wore Red." Also Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson in "Borneo."

Metropolitan—
Jane Withers in "Checkers." 11:10 a. m., 1:45, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Stage: "Here's Melody," revue featuring the Novelle Brothers and Sally, Betty Bruce. The Mayfields and Virginia.

Fenway and Paramount—
Wayne Morris in "The Kid Comes Back." Fenway: 12:50, 3:10, 5:35, 7:55, 10:30. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 12:30, 2:45, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50. Also Hugh Herbert in "Bhf the Octopus." Fenway: 2, 5:25, 8:45, 9:10. Paramount: 9:10, 11:30 a. m., 1:45, 4:05, 6:30, 8:50.

Tremont—
Greta Garbo and Robert Taylor in "Camille." Also "Mr. Hobo," starring George Arliss. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Abraham Lincoln," with Walter Huston. Also Irene Dunne in "Roberta." Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Boston—
"Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo," featuring Warner Oland. 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 8:55. Also "Happy Landing," starring Sonja Henie and Don Amache. 10 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:06.

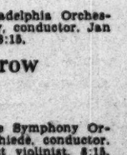
State and Orpheum—
Grace Moors and Melvyn Douglas in "I'll Take Romance." Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9. Also Myrna Loy and Franchot Tone in "Man-Proof." Orpheum: 9:55 a. m. Both theaters: 1:05, 4:05, 7:30, 10:30.

Hub—

Claudette Colbert in "Imitation of Life." 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "Ruggles of Red Gap," with Charles Laughton, Mary Boland and Charles Ruggles. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

University—
"The Firefly," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones. 1:35, 5:25, 9:15. Also Glenda Farrell in "Adventurous Blonde." 4:05, 8:05.

Brookline Village—
"Conquest," featuring Greta Garbo and Charles Boyer. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Some Blondes Are Dangerous," with Nan Grey, William Gargan, Noah Berry, Jr., and Dorothea Kent. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Lincoln's Gettysburg Address," Ice Sports. "India," Popeye. Latest newsreels and other shorts.


Tremont Temple—
New England premiere of "Kathleen," with Tom Burke, Sally O'Neil, Jack Daly and Sara Allgood. 1:09, 3:35, 5:40, 7:44, 9:48.

Uptown—
"Wells Fargo," with Joel McCrea and Frances Dee. 2:30, 6:10, 9:50. Also "You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye. 12:50, 4:30, 8:10.

Exeter—
"She's Got Everything," featuring Gene Raymond and Ann Bothern. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Navy Blue and Gold," with Lionel Barrymore and Robert Young. 3:10, 6:05, 9.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Philadelphia Orchestra. Eugene Ormandy, conductor. Jan Smeterlin, pianist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the State Symphony Orchestra. Alexander Thiede, conductor. Mildred Taylor, guest violinist. 8:15.

Gardner Museum—
Choral concert by a group of French artists. Nadia Boulanger, conductor. Penway Court. 2.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Choir music of the St. James Armenian Apostolic Church of Watertown. Huntington Avenue. 2:30.

Boston Public Library—
Lecture-recital on Jewish Music by Professor S. Braslavsky; chorus and soloists. Dartmouth Street. 8.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts —
Illustrated lecture on Armenian Church Architecture by Professor Kenneth J. Conant. 3:30.

Ford Hall Forum—
"The Passing of the Gods," a lecture on the economic conditions of European countries by V. F. Calverton. Musical Program. 15 Ashburton Place. 7:30.

Boston Public Library—
"New England Gardens," an illustrated talk, by Arnold M. Davis.

Concert Calendar

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Isabel French, soprano. 8:30. Feb. 14.

Longy School of Music—
Open house concert. Lily Dymont, pianist. 8:15. Feb. 15.

Jordan Hall—
Informal recital of songs and arias to be given by M. Huges Cuenod, accompanied by the Conservatory Orchestra. 3:15. Feb. 15.

Hotel Statler Ballroom—
Fifth in the series of Boston Morning Musicales. Joint recital by Grete Stueckgold, soprano, and Marcel Grandjany, conductor. 11 a. m., Feb. 16.

Sanders Theater—
Sixth concert in the Cambridge series of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8. Feb. 17.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Nadia Boulanger, French musician will conduct the "Requiem" of Gabriel Fauré, and will also play the organ part in the Symphony of Saint-Saëns, in C minor, conducted by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky. 3:30. Feb. 18.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Nadia Boulanger will again conduct Gabriel Fauré's "Requiem." 8:15. Feb. 18.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

The Philadelphia Orchestra Welcomed

Close on the heels of the Clevelanders, the Philadelphia Orchestra descended upon Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon to give the first of two concerts, of which the second is scheduled for tonight. Eugene Ormandy, co-conductor with Leopold Stokowski, is directing both concerts. Yesterday's program (tonight's is different) consisted of the Bach Prelude and Fugue in B minor in Lucien Cailliet's arrangement; Mozart's A major Piano Concerto, with Jan Smeterlin as soloist, and the First Symphony of Brahms.

It is very pleasant to have this orchestra with us again. It is, without doubt, one of the two or three greatest orchestras in the world. Even with Mr. Stokowski becoming more and more addicted to Hollywood and to speeches, it remains the superb instrument that he molded, with the old lambency of tone and the same precision and flexibility. We were assured of this in the Bach item, which had a glorious proclamation. Mr. Ormandy is fortunate in being the inheritor of such an instrument, and he is wise in accepting and preserving it as he finds it; not as a museum piece, of course, but as a living organism.

Mr. Ormandy carries on the Stokowski tradition in several particulars, both of aspect and of performance. He is slender, he has light hair and he conducts without the aid of a baton, and without reference to a score (except in accompaniments). Moreover, he has something of the Stokowski flair for eliciting the utmost from his players, and also for making the most of legitimate musical effects and even for permitting himself license in interpretation.

These interpretative liberties were not in evidence during the first half of the program. The Bach was done with a fine clarity and sense of structure. The orchestral part of the concerto was played with sympathetic discretion, matching the exquisite tone and charming lyricism of Mr. Smeterlin's piano. With reason this performance roused the audience to enthtusiastic response.

The Brahms First had a highly dramatic presentation, deserving admiration for its technical brilliancy and rousing interest, and some questions, as to details of interpretation. The introduction might have had more of the quality of mystery, and the transition to the Allegro might have been more impressive. The Andante was taken a little on the slow side; it did not fall apart, but it gave the feeling that it might. The Allegretto was too sharp in its large contrasts and insufficiently varied in its smaller ones. The Finale was presented in sections rather than as a whole.

Similarly, one did not get from this presentation a clear vision of the symphony as a whole. Inner voices were carefully brought out, but they were not always related to the main lines. There was some effect of choppiness; the symphony was not quite sung.

Nevertheless, the performance was exciting, and it roused the audience to long applause and even to cheers at its close. L. A. S.

The Arts in Boston

Grace Horne Galleries

There is an odd assortment of displays at the Grace Horne Galleries for this fortnight. It includes a small collection of works by Parisian luminaries, an exhibition of paintings by Polly Thayer, and a generous number of aquarelles by Charles Hopkinson.

We of Boston are partial to water colors, if the number of exhibitions of work in this medium is an indication of popular interest. The water color, once a secondary or preparatory medium, ranks with oils. That there are aquarellists who work with water color because the pictures are smaller, the materials less costly and bulky, there is no doubt. But we focus attention on the more serious sort.

Outstanding among the experimental water colorists is Charles Hopkinson. There is never a picture of his shown which does not in some way command attention, provoke conflicting criticism. Mr. Hopkinson is a valuable adjunct to the art society of Boston and there is many a young water colorist who would benefit by emulating his enterprise and maintaining his flexible, open-minded approach.

At the Grace Horne Galleries are some water colors of his which are wrought in a haze, a tinted vapor, and the world does look that way at times; there are also pictures which grow large in vigorous projection, as though the artist wished to hurl out his shapes in the most solid texture, the most sculptural bulk possible. Mr. Hopkinson is a romantic; he feels stirred by the subject, and is often dominated by it despite his calculations about relative colors, and contrapuntal thrusts. The general impression gained at his exhibition is one of emotional responsiveness which has been communicated with dash and sincerity to aqueous pigment. He holds to no continuous rule, no formula.

One discerns somehow in Mr. Hopkinson's pictures a strange blend, a trace of Ruskin and Turner, a hint of Sargent, a reminiscence of Macknight; and then, a good measure of Charles Hopkinson himself reacting in superlatives to some exciting spot of the world, either a view from a window in Venice, the choppy surf at sea, a Greek ruin at Santa Barbara. The world is filled with challenge and beauty, and Mr. Hopkinson has a grand time recording the enchantments in brusk or tenuous aquarelle.

Miss Polly Thayer pursues varied paths, now provincial, now modernistic. It is a little difficult to reconcile the fresh, untutored imagery of the one with the calculated effects of the other. However, the pictures are interesting.

In the third gallery are the luminaries. An early, not characteristic and poor Picasso, a good and a poor Utrillo, a Chirico. Best of all is a Chagall bouquet, fresh and fragrant. D. A.

"I'll Take Romance"

Two of the screen's first ladies, Myrna Loy and Grace Moore, embellish with their charms and talents the two new films which opened at the State and Orpheum Theaters yesterday, "I'll Take Romance," and "Man-Proof." Despite the seeming contradiction, the titles mean the same thing—girl gets boy.

Miss Moore is an opera singer (this is not the season for surprises) intending to break her contract for an engagement in Buenos Aires in order to sing in Paris. Melvyn Douglas plays a wealthy young gentleman from the Argentine who, with his stooge, Stuart Erwin, journeys to New York to make Miss Moore change her mind.

The story moves in the customary leap frog manner of these pieces—a little plot, a little "Traviata," a little plot, a little hotcha, a little plot, a little "Manon," a little plot, a little "Butterfly." Helen Westley, Walter Kingsford, and Margaret Hamilton help out. It is amiable romance but about as far form "One Night of Love" as "She'll Be Comin' Round the Mountain" is from "One Fine Day."

Miss Loy is cast as a young woman who mistakes modernity for late adolescence. During the larger part of "Man-Proof"—and the heroine seems anything but that—she is fascinated by Walter Pidgeon, who has gone off and married Rosalind Russell. After discovering that Mr. Pidgeon had never really loved her or Miss Russell or anyone but himself, Miss Loy grows up and falls happily into the arms of Franchot Tone, who had been standing by all through the film just waiting for the right moment. There are episodes both serious and humorous which occasionally hold interest, but "Man-Proof" on the whole suggests a little girl dressing up in her mother's clothes. Many will find excessive drinking objectionable.

"Dr. Syn"

George Arliss's latest picture, "Dr. Syn," which opened yesterday at the Scollay Square and Modern Theaters, was made in England. Mr. Arliss plays an eighteenth-century pirate turned pastor who has lifted his little town out of wretched poverty by the profitable but somewhat questionable practice of smuggling. Gentlemanly George departs from his usual code at the very end of the film to sock the villain on the jaw, score the government agent who is trying to arrest him, blow up the smuggler's hideout to destroy evidence and make for the open sea with his men. We couldn't work up much enthusiasm for "Dr. Syn" either as pastor, pirate or picture. The settings and performances suggest what might have been accomplished with a better story teller in control. Margaret Lockwood, John Loder and Roy Emerton are among the supporting players.

"Hollywood Hotel" is the feature film. J. D. B.

Brewster Warns America Against Asiatic Tangle

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 12 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, former Governor of that State, warned last night that the United States must remain free from foreign entanglements or it would be called upon to "pull English chestnuts from the Asiatic fire."

The Representative, a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, left Washington following a heated Committee session on national defense to address some 400 Connecticut Republicans at a Lincoln Day dinner in the Hotel Garde.

The speaker contended that the vital interests of the nation are not involved either in Europe or Asia. Total American estates in China amount to $130,000,000, he said, while in the event of a war in that country, the United States would spend more than that amount in the first month. The total cost of such a war, he said, would be "at least $40,000,000,000."

"Why," he asked, "must America once again play the 'Sir Galahad' in the cause of democracy?"

Referring to the coming elections of next fall, which he termed one of "the most momentous in history," he asserted that the American people "had an opportunity to pass on a proposal to annihilate the Supreme Court," a project he said which appeared to be "slumbering peacefully" but actually is not dormant.

The fall elections would also give the people an opportunity to pass on the "economics of the New Deal," he said.

Republicans Seize Chance To Sound Policies Over Air

The Week-End Radio

Republican Party leaders will be heard over two Boston stations tonight, at Lincoln Day party dinners, traditional sounding board for the G. O. P.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan will speak from the Middlesex Club dinner at the Hotel Statler at 9 p. m. over the NBC-WEAF network to WNAC. Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont, who recently called for a nation-wide "purge" of the Republican Party, will speak from the annual dinner of the National Republican Club at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, over the Mutual network to WAAB, 8:45 p. m.

Other dialworthy entertainment tonight:

Saturday Night Swing Club, CBS to WEEI, 7 p. m., with Charlie Teagarden, Whiteman trumpeter; Vi Mele, piano and vocal swingster; and Red Evans, ocarina soloist, "sitting in" with Leith Stevens and his boys.

Columbia Workshop, CBS to WEEI, 8 p. m., a sketch in recognition of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the Boy Scouts.

NBC Spelling Bee, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 8:30 p. m., presenting a match between members of the "Protective and Completely Universal Order of Fred Smiths" and their respective wives.

Arturo Toscanini conducting the NBC Symphony Orchestra, NBC to WBZ and WNAC, eighth concert, 10 p. m., in program of Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture; Brahms's Symphony No. 1 in D major; Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll" and Dukas's "The Sorcerer's Apprentice." Also comes the welcome news the series is to be extended to include one more concert by Mr. Toscanini.

"The Japanese Invasion of Our Fisheries," CBS to WEEI, 10:45 p. m., by Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach of Washington.

Sunday

Radio music worth dialing:

"Magic Key," NBC-Blue to WBZ, 2 p. m., to present Dr. Walter Damrosch, conducting his "Abraham Lincoln Song," a musical setting of Walt Whitman's poem "O Captain, My Captain," with Glenn Darwin, baritone soloist; also Jean Ellington, NBC contralto; Sara Allgood and Whitford Kane, in skit; Linton Wells, commentator, from Guatemala City.

New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m., with John Barbirolli returned to the podium, in program of Weber's "Oberon" Overture; a rarely-heard Concerto in A minor of Dvořák, with Miss Gutia Bustabo, violin soloist; and Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4; Deems Taylor, program commentator, to interview four wind-instrument players of orchestra.

Laurita Melchior, tenor, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m., in all-Wagner Sunday hour; Mr. Melchior will sing "The Grail Narrative" from "Lohengrin," "Am Stillen Herd," from "Die Meistersinger," and "Siegmund's Love Song," from "Die Walkure."

Monday

Serious music programs include the last of a series of Beethoven quartets, the No. 3, in C major, Op. 59, by the Coolidge Quartet, CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m.; a program of the favorite music of Harvey S. Firestone, with Richard Crooks, tenor, and orchestra, NBC-Red to WNAC, 8:30 p. m.; and Enid Szanthe, young Hungarian contralto, as guest soloist in the Philadelphia Orchestra period, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 9 p. m., singing Handel's "Arioso," and the "Knowest Thou the Land?" aria from Thomas's opera "Mignon"; in another group she will sing Wolf's "Morgenstimmung," Wagner's "Traume," and Richard Strauss' "Zueignung"; Weber's "Oberon" Overture, Schumann's "Dance of the Nymphs and Satyrs," and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnol," by orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conducting.

A talk by Roland Hall Sharp, staff member of The Christian Science Monitor, is scheduled to be heard at 6:15 p. m. from Buenos Aires over the NBC-Red network; local listeners must tune WEAF. New York, direct, on 660 kilocycles, or other stations on the Red chain; Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin will discuss the investigations made by the Senate Civil Liberties Committee, of which he is chairman, in the National Forum, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 10:30 p. m. A. D. H.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Story of Industry	Metropolitan Opera ..	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Sport matinee	"Souvenirs" .....
5:15 Story of Industry.	Rakov's Orchestra	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30 Boston Hour	M. Frederick's Orch...	Stamp program	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:45 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	Al Jahn's Orchestra....	Baseball School	Sport reports .....
6:00 News; sport preview	News; "Dance Revue";	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Rhythm Revue	music; sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30 Ben Feld's Orch...	News; Chick Webb's Or.	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 Ben Feld's Orch..	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Talk, Professor Rogers..	Sport results	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Saturday Night	Message of Israel.....	Variety program	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
7:15 Swing Session	Message of Israel.....	Variety program	Kennel show	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30 Band concert	Jim's Question Bee....	Dramatic sketch	Rancho's Orchestra ..	Echoes"; songs; orch..
7:45 Band concert	Jim's Question Bee....	Sports commentator	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Jungle Jim" .....
8:00 Columbia Work-	Popular orchestra	Robert L. Ripley; vocal	Barnstormers: orch.;	Melody ensemble .....
8:15 shop: dramatic sk.	Popular orchestra	trio; orchestra	soloists	Organ concert .....
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	NBC Spelling Bee.....	Jack Haley; Wendy Bar-	"Continental Review"...	"Four Aces"; vocal...
8:45 sketch; soloists ..	NBC Spelling Bee.....	rie; comedy; orchestra	Lincoln Day Dinner:	"Four Aces"; vocal...
9:00 "Professor Quiz":	National Barn Dance:	Lincoln Day Address by	Gov. Geo. Aiken, Vt.,	Kennel Club Show.....
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Senator Vandenberg ..	Chicago Symphony	National Republican
9:30 Serenade: soloists,	vocal groups; Hoosier	"American Portraits";	Orchestra, Dr. Fred-	Club Lincoln Day
9:45 popular orchestra	Hot Shots	"Abraham Lincoln" ..	erick Stock, conductor	Dinner; speakers .....
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	National Broadcasting	National Broadcasting	Chicago Symphony	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	Company Symphony	Company Symphony	Orchestra, Dr. Fred-	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
10:30 guest soloist	Orchestra, Arturo	Orchestra, Arturo	erick Stock, conductor	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
10:45 B. A. A. track meet	Toscanini, conductor ..	Toscanini, conductor	Chicago Symphony	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news	NBC Symphony Orch...	NBC Symphony Orch...	Orchestra	Billy Hayes' Orchestra
11:15 "Ounce 'er Fun" ..	NBC Symphony Orch...	NBC Symphony Orch...	M. Zarin's Orchestra...	Dance Melodies .....
11:30 Bob Crosby's Orch.	News; Roundelay	News Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra .....
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch...	Happy Felton's Orch...	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra .....

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob": children's	"Down the Mississippi"	"Operatic Airs" .....
10:15 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Down the Mississippi"	Harper's Varieties ....
10:30 Wahlberg Brown	Dreams of Long Ago:	Network speaker	Tremont Temple Bap-	"Varieties"; Pianoleers.
10:45 string ensemble ..	song dramatization ...	Network speaker	tist Church service..	Studio speaker .....
11:00 Trinity Church ..	News; vocalist	St. Paul's service.....	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker .....
11:15 Trinity Church ..	Noon Journal	St. Paul's service.....	tist Church service...	"Musical Hits" .....
11:30 Trinity Church ..	Felix Knight, songs....	St. Paul's service.....	Tremont Temple Bap-	"Musical Hits" .....
11:45 Trinity Church ..	Sports commentator	St. Paul's service.....	tist Church service...	The Italian Hour.....
12:00 Gems of Melody..	Southernaires: Negro	Clotilda Zappala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour.....
12:15 Commentator	male quartet	prano; organist	Organist	The Italian Hour.....
12:30 Salt Lake City choir	Radio City Symphony	"Martha and Hal".....	Italian string music....	Amateur Hour .....
12:45 and organ	Orchestra; Erno Rapee,	News Service	Italian string music....	Amateur Hour .....
1:00 Pop Concert	conductor; Jan Peerce,	Speaker; music	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour .....
1:15 Pop Concert	tenor	Speaker; music	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour .....
1:30 Foreign news	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	Tuskegee Institute Choir	Music in Many Moods:	Portuguese Hour .....
1:45 "Poet's Gold"	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	recital	soloists; orchestra ...	Portuguese Hour .....
2:00 Talk: "Lincoln" ..	Magic Key: Symphony	"Chat About Dogs"....	Drama and music.....	"Voice of Israel".....
2:15 "Melody Weavers"	Orchestra, Frank	Travel talk	Drama and music.....	"Voice of Israel".....
2:30 Dramatic sketch	Black, conductor; Jean	"Thatcher Colt Myster-	New Poetry Hour: A. M.	"Voice of Israel".....
2:45 with Jean Hersholt	Ellington, contralto ..	ies"; sketch	Sullivan	"Voice of Israel".....
3:00 New York Philhar-	"On Broadway"; dra-	"Radio Newsreel"; news	"The First Offender";	Mimy Sargent's Orch..
3:15 monic - Symphony	matic sketch	interviews	dramatic sketch	Mimy Sargent's Orch..
3:30 Orchestra, John	Frank Simons's Band..	"Sunday Drivers";	"Musical Gondolier"...	Popular music .....
3:45 Barbirolli, cond.	Frank Simons's Band..	novelty program	Hillbilly music	Television talk .....
4:00 New York Philhar-	National Vespers	"The Shadow"; mystery	Network speaker	Irish Minstrels .....
4:15 monic - Symphony	National Vespers	dramatic sketch	Network speaker	Studio speaker .....
4:30 Orchestra, John	C. Lansing, soprano....	The Lutheran Hour....	Court of Human Rela-	Accordion band .....
4:45 Barbirolli, cond.	"Dog Heroes"; sketch ..	The Lutheran Hour....	tions: sketch	"Time to Sing" .....
5:00 Magazine: Chan-	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Marion Talley, soprano;	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:15 ning Pollock	dition: soloists; orch..	chorus; orchestra	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:30 Guy Lombardo and	Ed. McConnell; orch.	Mickey Mouse Theater	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:45 his orchestra	Sosat Choir, from Rome	of the Air	Network speaker	Young People's Church
6:00 Joe Penner; Jim-	Variety Show: quartet;	"Rum and Strum".....	George Jessel; guest	Dance music .....
6:15 my Grier's Orch..	orchestra	Adrian O'Brien, tenor...	stars; orchestra	Soprano recital .....
6:30 Shaw and Lee; vo-	"Moonlight Serenaders"	News Service	Marine Corps program..	Dramatic program .....
6:45 cal groups; orch.	News commentator ...	Popular variety	Marine Corps program..	Dramatic program .....
7:00 Jeanette MacDon-	"Paths of Prosperity";	Jack Benny; Kenny	News Service	Violin ensemble .....
7:15 ald; W. Evans; or.	speakers	Baker; orchestra	Recorded music	Violin ensemble .....
7:30 Phil Baker; com-	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	"Interesting Neighbors";	Dance orchestra	"Roving Reporter" ....
7:45 edy; orchestra ..	Peg Murray; guests...	interview	Dance orchestra	Swing quintet .....
8:00 "St. Louis Blues";	Dramatic sketch	Don Ameche; Stroud	"Epic of America"; his-	"Friendly Singers" ....
8:15 "St. Louis Blues"	Dramatic sketch	Twins; D. Lamour;	torical drama	Music of the Masters..
8:30 Harry Conn, com-	Ernest Gill's Orchestra;	Bar, Stanwyck; Edgar	Sammy Kaye's Orch...	Dance music .....
8:45 edy; soloist; orch.	soloists	Bergen, ventriloquist ..	Sammy Kaye's Orch...	"Movie Stardust" .....
9:00 Laurita Melchior,	Tyrone Power; Con-	Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Choral Contrasts"	"Five Star Final".....
9:15 tenor; symphony	stance Bennett; sketch	Round; soloists; orch.	Negro singers	"Five Star Final".....
9:30 orchestra, Fritz	Movie comment	American Album of Fa-	"News Testers"	David McSweeny, songs
9:45 Reiner, conducter.	Irene Rich; sketch....	miliar Music	Commentator	Request Serenade .....
10:00 Foundation: drama	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"Rising Musical Stars":	Commentator	Good Will Hour .....
10:15 and orchestra ..	Paul Martin's Orchestra	chorus; guest; orch.	Dean Hudson's Orch..	Good Will Hour .....
10:30 "Headlines and By-	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Haven McQuarrie's dra-	"Impressons"; Gene-	Good Will Hour .....
10:45 lines"; comment ..	"Cheerio"; talk; music	matic program	vieve Rowe, soprano....	Good Will Hour .....
11:00 News; dance music	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	Johnny Messner's Orch.	News commentator .....
11:15 J. Freeman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Louis Panico's Orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.	String ensemble; Ethel
11:30 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Johnny Hamp's Orch...	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	Grenier .....
11:45 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Johnny Hamp's Orch...	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	"Garden of Dreams"...

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 "Dear Columbia" .	"As You Like It".....	"Houseboat Hannah" ..	Network speaker	"Music for You".....
9:15 "Dear Columbia" .	"As You Like It".....	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons .....
9:30 "Road of Life"....	Breakfast Club: popular	Variations	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Italian Echoes".....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	orchestra; soloist	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch..	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge..	Drama and music.....	"John's Other Wife"...	"Choir Loft"; organ...	Fashion talk .....
10:30 Tony Wons	"Terry Regan"; sketch.	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Get Thin to Music"...	"Shopping With You"...
10:45 "Ma Perkins".....	Home Forum: talk.....	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"...
11:00 Shopping Service ..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Poetry; organ	"Songs and Poetry".....
11:15 Dramatic sketch ..	Rakov's Orchestra	"Backstage Wife"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School .....
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk..	"Vic and Sade".....	How to Be Charming..	Musical program	Vocal recital .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Ed. MacHugh, songs...	Decoration talk	Information Service ...	News commentator ....
12:00 Commentator	News; Little Show; stock	Talk, Rev. Stidger.....	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	quotations	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian review .....
12:30 "Helen Trent".....	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music....	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"..	Home Hour: guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"..	Italian string music....	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 Betty and Bob: sk..	speakers; soloists;	Yankee News Service...	Women's club news....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 Hymn recital	Homesteaders' Orch. ..	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Robison's Bucaroos ..	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 Grimm's Daughter.	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Pianist	"In the Music Room"...
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Jack and Loretta.....	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Voice of Experience ..	Shirley Winters, songs..
2:00 News for Women..	National Children's	"Way Down East".....	Comedy; orchestra	"Cottage Hawaiians"...
2:15 "The O'Neills".....	Week: speakers	Don Van Wart, piano..	Musical Journal:	Paul Joyce, songs.....
2:30 American School of	National Children's	"Musical Roundup" ...	Sport matinee	"Melody Express".....
2:45 the Air	Week: speakers	Food talk	Music for the School...	"Melody Express".....
3:00 News Service	Rochester Civic Orches-	Pepper Young's Family.	Colonials: orchestra	"Blue Strings" .....
3:15 "Meet the Stars"...	tra: Guy Fraser Har-	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Colonials: orchestra	"Gems of Melody" .....
3:30 Street Scene	rison, conductor; John	"Vic and Sade".....	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody" .....
3:45 C. Hector's music.	Crowder, pianist	"The Guiding Light"...	Network program	Sport reports .....
4:00 C. Hector's music.	Stocks; Club Matinee...	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: orch...	Manhattan Serenade ...
4:15 The Boston Hour..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Rhode Islanders: orch...	Manhattan Serenade ...
4:30 "The Goldbergs" ..	Club Matinee: variety..	Commentator	Sport matinee	Harmony team .....
4:45 Network speaker ..	Club Matinee: variety..	"The Road of Life".....	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:00 Follow the Moon..	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch.	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:15 "Mary Bothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"...	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"...	Jack Armstrong	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House" ...	Tom Mix sketch.....	Little Orphan Annie...	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"...
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue....	Yankee News Service...	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 "Hits and Encores"	News commentator	Dr. Roland H. Sharp...	Dinner concert	Italian review .....
6:30 Rhythm Revue	Musical program	"Musical Rendezvous" .	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 Piano Club	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendezvous" .	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch..	"Music Is My Hobby"...	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
7:15 "Songs and Pastor"	Labor relations talk....	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch..	Dean Hudson's Orch...	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 "Vocationland"	"Lum and Abner".....	"Songsmiths"	"The Lone Ranger";	Organ and piano.....
7:45 Boake Carter	"Dr. Dollar"	"Four Stars Tonight"...	dramatic sketch	Dance music .....
8:00 Rinehart's "Fish";	"Melody Puzzles";	Burns and Allen; Ray	Merton Gould's Orch...	"The Wordcaster" .....
8:15 dramatic sketch ..	sketches; music	Noble's Orch.; soloi...	Studio speaker	"Music of the Masters"
8:30 Pick and Pat: com-	"Grand Hotel"; dra-	Richard Crooks; mixed	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Message to motorists..
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic sketch	chorus; orchestra	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
9:00 Theater: Ginger	Philadelphia Orchestra,	"Fibber McGee and	Frank Perneau's Orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
9:15 Rogers; Douglas	Eugene Ormandy, con-	Molly"; Billie Orch..	Frank Perneau's Orch.	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
9:30 Fairbanks, Jr., in	ductor; Enid Szantho,	Phil Spitalny and His	"Musical Cartoons" ...	Amateur Hour .....
9:45 "Brief Moment"	contralto; speaker ...	Girls; soloist	"Musical Cartoons" ...	Amateur Hour .....
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars";	Lullaby Lady; soloist;	Michael Zarin's Orch...	Amateur Hour .....
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	dramatic sketch	orchestra; quartet ...	Michael Zarin's Orch...	Amateur Hour .....
10:30 "Brave New World":	National Radio Forum:	"For Men Only"; Van	Henry Weber's Orch...	"Sweet Music" .....
10:45 dramatic sketch ..	Senator La Follette....	Steedens' Orch.; soloist	Pageant of Melody; A.	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service...	Baggiore, tenor	Bob Asen's Orchestra...
11:15 Olen Gray's Orch..	Music As You Desire It.	Billy Leeson's Orchestra	Jack Fischer's Orch....	Bob Asen's Orchestra...
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or..	Music As You Desire It.	Eddy Rogers' Orchestra	Jack Fischer's Orch...	Maurice Rocco's Orch...
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or..	Music As You Desire It.	Eddy Rogers' Orchestra	Sammy Watkins' Orch.	Maurice Rocco's Orch...

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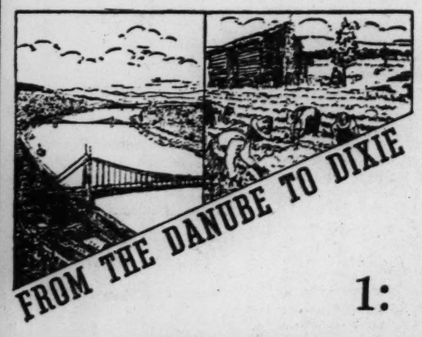

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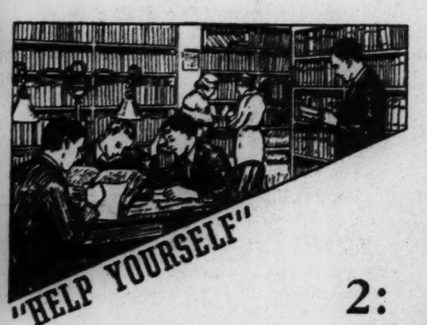

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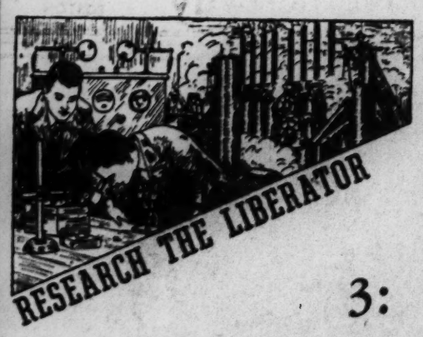

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Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There's another new shop in Boston. But it's not just another shop . . . not by any means! In fact it's definitely the stand outish kind. The kind you'll want to browse around in, and go back and visit again and again; with choice friends who also appreciate tricky shops. This one is The Silver Bamboo . . . a shop on Newbury Street which was recently transplanted in a hurry, roots and all, from no less than the Bund and Peking Road, in Shanghai, China. And it's teeming with a grand collection of rare Chinese arts and crafts. Which you are cordially invited to see at any time.

Personally when it comes to the matter of Chinese ware we are entirely at a loss . . . we don't know one thing about it. That is, authentically speaking. But we do know what we like when we see it, and we liked all of this. We can at least recognize beauty and strength of feeling, and you'll find both in their Tong pottery (some of which is over 1000 years old!) and Ming bronzes. Their Mongolian corner is fascinating, and as is the case with any number of their items, it'll make you stop and brush up a bit on your history. But the shop hasn't devoted itself entirely to pieces which might well be in a museum . . . there are plenty of the smaller things which appeal to all. Puzzle rings that come apart, rings with interesting stones, bracelets that are filled with shot or something so they jingle with every move, a Mongolian saddle ring that's simply huge, a necklace of polished date seeds intermingled with silver and coral and lapis, which immediately brings to mind a picture of somebody sitting for days on the desert, just doing nothing but polishing the seeds. And so on, but every piece fascinating with detail. A silver necklace with hand-carved Peking blue glass

Visiting Justice Blames Red Tape For Court Flaws

Courts must be stripped of extra verbiage and red tape if they are to keep pace with modernized business, Judge Joseph A. Moynihan, member of Michigan's Third Circuit who presided over the celebrated "Black Legion" cases, said during his visit to Boston this week end.

An advocate of more informality and less technicality in court procedure, Judge Moynihan came to Boston in his tour of leading cities for material for his report as chairman of the Administrative Section of the Judicial Council of the American Bar Association.

He is nothing, too, for possible future use in his Wayne County Court in Detroit, improvements and innovations made by state judiciaries in administering justice. Yesterday he sat with Judge Abraham E. Pinanski in the pre-trial session of Suffolk Superior Court.

Criticizes Unnecessary Delays

"Courts in metropolitan areas should be put on a business-like basis," the Detroit jurist holds. "They are the responsible agency for unimpeded disposition and handling of judicial business. Litigants have a right to expect no unnecessary delay.

"Innovations, like the pre-trial system (of which Judge Moynihan is one of the authors) are needed if legal red tape is to be cut. Court efficiency cannot be increased by the simple expedient of continually increasing the number of judges."

To spread more widely the benefits of local experiments in facilitating court work, the Justice suggested an annual conference — informal, of course—of trial judges from the 15 largest cities in the country.

Conference Before Trial

The pre-trial, Judge Moynihan explained, is an informal meeting of counsel and the judge of the pre-trial session to agree on facts which otherwise would have to be tried, thereby reducing the number of issues for judge or jury, and, if possible, to settle the case without further litigation.

After the pre-trial, as operated in both Boston and Detroit, cases are either ready for trial or on the way to settlement.

Monitor Writer's Talk To Be Radiocast Monday

Second in a series of radiocast talks scheduled by Roland Hall Sharp, staff member of The Christian Science Monitor on a 20,000-mile air tour of Central and South America, will be heard Monday, Feb. 14, at 6:15 p. m., E. S. T., over the NBC-Red Network.

New England listeners may receive Mr. Sharp's talk, which will come from Buenos Aires, Argentina, by dialing Station WEAF, New York, direct, on 660 kilocycles, or Stations WTIC, Hartford; WJAR, Providence; WTAG, Worcester; or WCSH, Portland, Me., to which it is available. Local inquiries should be made. The talk will not be radiocast in the Boston area.

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Defend Pre-Trial Court Sessions

By a Staff Photographer

Abraham E. Pinanski, Justice, Suffolk Superior Court — Joseph A. Moynihan, Justice, Michigan Circuit Court

Bills Pass for U. S. Housing Tax And State Job Week of 40 Hours

The Legislative Week in Massachusetts

Defeat of proposed flat rate compulsory automobile liability insurance, and defeat also of proposed public election of members of the Public Utilities Commission, of the State Racing Commission and of the Boston Elevated Railway board of trustees, marked the past week in the General Court.

Also thrown out was a bill to establish a curfew law, while several special civil service bills were pushed through the House and Senate, as was a bill allowing local communities to tax Federal housing projects. A summary of the week's legislative action follows:

The Governor

Action: Vetoed a bill prohibiting elected town officials in Dedham from serving as members at large of the town meeting.

Significance: It constitutes the Governor's first veto of the year. It was upheld, as the Legislature agreed the legislation ran counter to the accepted form of town government.

Action: Signed a bill extending to June 30, 1939, the life of the Emergency Public Works Commission.

Significance: The Commission was established in 1933, to approve projects on which applications for Federal grants were filed. The Commission has numerous projects which it expects to complete by June, 1939.

The House

Action: Accepted adverse reports on bills to allow the voters to elect members of the Department of Public Utilities, the State Racing Commission and the Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway.

Significance: These officials are now appointed by the Governor. Proponents of the legislation contend they would be more responsive to the public's wishes if they were elected.

Action: Accepted adverse report on a proposal for a Department of Public Utilities investigation of the New England Power Association and the Eastern Massachusetts Electric Company rates.

Significance: Opponents charge the utility lobby is sufficiently powerful to block any such legislation.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on legislation requiring that the State Auditor audit municipal accounts in connection with funds received from the State as State aid or reimbursement.

Significance: It was the contention of Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor, that municipal accounts should be examined by his department because of the large State contributions given to the cities and towns.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to make Sunday laws applicable to all legal holidays in Massachusetts.

Significance: By this action the Legislature brings to a halt, at least temporarily, a trend started a few years ago to make Sunday laws applicable to various holidays and forcing retail stores to remain closed up to certain hours.

The Senate

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill allowing cities and towns to tax Federal housing projects.

Significance: Amends a 1936 statute in which some ambiguity exists in regard to taxation of housing projects. However, there is still considerable doubt, even with the State law, whether municipalities can tax these projects, inasmuch as it constitutes taxation of the Federal Government.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on resolutions to memorialize Congress for enactment of legislation for nationalization of banking.

Significance: This was a plank in the Socialist Party program.

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on a bill to establish a curfew law, under which all children under 17 years of age would be required to be off the streets at 9 p. m.

Significance: The Legislature paid little attention to this bill, although the sponsor claimed it would tend to reduce juvenile crime.

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on a bill requiring liquor sellers to post signs warning motorists not to drive after drinking.

Significance: The proposal received little support, although recommended by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, as a means to cut down drunken driving.

Action: Passed to be engrossed legislation to establish a 40-hour week for workers on a State or local contract job.

Significance: Although the present State limit is a 48-hour week, contractors on Federal grant jobs in Massachusetts are working a 40-hour week. Thus most of the contract jobs are now operated on a 40-hour week basis. The legislation will prevent return to the 48-hour schedule when and if Federal grants are later eliminated.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill requiring the State Department of Public Works to hire from the highway district involved at least 75 per cent of the laborers on a state highway project.

Significance: The out-of-Boston legislators pushed this legislation through, to prevent transportation of hundreds of Boston workers to other highway districts to work on highway projects. This bill will give local laborers more work.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, bills allowing local referenda on the questions of placing under civil service the chief of police of Edgartown and Auburn, the fire chiefs in Belmont, Bourne and Greenfield, the chief and permanent members of the police departments in Oak Bluffs and Tisbury, and the firemen of Ware.

Significance: Annually the Legislature considers numerous special civil service bills. These bills provide for civil service examinations to fill the positions, but present incumbents are exempt from the examination provisions.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill providing for a referendum in Suffolk County on whether to establish March 17, Evacuation Day, as a legal holiday in the county.

Significance: The bill is of particular importance to South Boston, which celebrates the occasion.

Civil

(Continued from Page 9)

Massachusetts's system is not considered as efficient as many throughout the country, Mr. Atkinson averred. The League President pointed out that 15 of the 48 states now have civil service.

Mr. Atkinson hopes that eventually the entire state, municipal, and county personnel in Massachusetts will be placed under civil-service protection as a means to promote governmental efficiency and thereby governmental economy.

How Membership Now Ranks

Of the approximately 100,000 governmental workers in Massachusetts, he said, between 45,000 and 50,000 are civil service employees. Approximately 25,000 of the remaining 50,000 to 55,000 are teachers maintaining their own pension systems and the like. These employees are outside civil service and probably rightly so, he added. Therefore, between 25,000 and 30,000 employees remain to be drawn into the civil-service system before it will be 100 per cent operative, Mr. Atkinson explained.

While the League's main objective this year is the passage of its own bill, League strength will be thrown behind another bill to abolish civil service preference now enjoyed by World War veterans. The bill would eliminate the veteran's preference in cases where the veteran is competing in an examination against a person who was ineligible to serve in the World War because of youthful age or disability.

Young Entrants Handicapped

The present preference extended to veterans makes it practically impossible for younger men to enter civil service positions in Massachusetts, Mr. Atkinson explained. The posts almost invariably go to veterans or disabled veterans even though these veterans may receive examination marks far inferior to those of the younger competitors.

Mr. Atkinson claimed the preference system is one of the major faults in the present Massachusetts civil service setup, because it legalizes possible inefficiencies.

The League president also will push repeal of the 1935 law, signed by former Gov. James M. Curley, which prohibited the establishment of educational requirements in connection with numerous civil service positions. Mr. Atkinson insisted educational standards are essential for the maintenance of efficient civil service.

Returning to the veterans preference proposals, Mr. Atkinson contended the only way to eliminate the preference is through an initiative petition.

The Legislature, he argued, will never pass an abolition bill in the face of the powerful veterans lobby. The issue must be brought before the people on a referendum forced onto the ballot through the initiative petition method, he added. Such a vote cannot be taken until 1940.

While the League is preparing its proponent case for its bill, the special 1937 commission on taxation and public expenditures is still studying civil service preparatory to issuing a report on the subject.

From present indications, the report will vary greatly from the League's proposals. It is anticipated that the Commission will favor continuation of the present gubernatorial appointment system but recommend various changes in the administrative setup to make the commissioner more responsible for the conduct of his department.

Rotary

(Continued from Page 9)

Asia, M. Duperrey referred to the present conflict between China and Japan. In both countries Rotary Clubs are carrying on relief work. Furthermore, he said, "the Tokyo Club sent $100 to the Tientsin Club to be used by the latter in its relief work."

Returning to Europe, he said that Rotary International has succeeded in forming close contacts between leading men of various countries, such as between German and French Rotarians, by establishing inter-country committees to foster relations.

Building Friendships

"In Rotary," he continued, "we try to bring together men who did not previously know one another . . . and in a Continent like Europe Rotary brings together many men who previously were enemies. Now in trying to establish friendship with a person with whom you have not been on friendly terms, you will not make much progress if you immediately start to discuss your differences and the reasons why you are enemies. . . . We encourage, therefore, discussion of subjects common to both parties—contributions by leading men of both countries in science, art and literature. When these have been sufficiently emphasized and a firm friendship established, then can be discussed points upon which there are disagreements."

Rule of Vargas Described

Definitions of fascism may differ but ruthless dictatorship goes on uninterruptedly in Brazil, Prof. Jerome Davis and Rockwell Kent, artist, told an interested audience at the Old South Meeting House last night.

But recently returned from an investigation sponsored by the National Committee for the People's Rights and the Joint Committee for the Defense of the Brazilian People, Mr. Kent and Professor Davis were eager to sketch their impressions of conditions in the United States of Brazil.

In a country of great potential wealth, of great inequalities, where "two men own as much land as England, Ireland and Scotland combined" yet half of the population own no land, where 93 per cent of the people belong to the proletariat and but 7 per cent to the middle and wealthy classes, where 80 per cent of the people are engaged in agriculture, many of them averaging daily wages of 12 cents in a land capable of supporting 20 times its present population, President Vargas, himself a very charming person, has set himself up as virtual dictator of the welfare of 47 or 48 millions of people.

"I am the Law"

Even more truthfully than Mayor Hague does Señor Vargas proclaim, "I am the Law." A sternly-controlled press, high-handed police, lack of proper jury trial, atmosphere of suspicion everywhere prevalent, political prisoners languishing without recourse to trial in foul prisons or tortured unmercifully, these, according to Mr. Kent and Professor Davis, are the way fascism deprives men of their civil rights in Brazil.

Brazil's course is a warning to other republics, the two men said. The United States of America should take heed of this warning lest the Chicago police incident and other attacks on the civil rights of its citizens be too carelessly looked on and democracy drift from its own moorings.

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316 Huntington Ave.
BOSTON

At Dartmouth's Winter Carnival

Wide World

Queen and Her Court

Front Row, Left to Right—Jean De Forest, Tony Treadway, Eve Limbrunn, Joan McKinley and Anne Eisenman

Middle Row, Left to Right—Katharine Avilia Brooks, the Queen, Jane Phillips, Barbara Skirm, Barbara Sellers, Pat Gorman, Janet Ferguson and Ann Hopkins

Back Row, Left to Right—Constance Cole, Sue Spinney, Anne Layton, Helen Wigglesworth, Mary O'Connell and Edith Chase

Dick Durrance — Eddie Wells — Ted Hunter

Stars of Dartmouth's Skiing Team

Dartmouth

(Continued from Page 9)

his role as American ace and finished first, two seconds ahead of his teammate, Ted Hunter. On the tails of their skis flashed Hans Riehle of the University of Munich, German intercollegiate downhill champion, finishing by a split second ahead of Franz Machler, downhill ace, and 1933 German and Austrian intercollegiate jumping champion.

Timing clicked off another second as Fritz Dehmel, winner last Sunday at Pittsfield, Mass., of the Eastern Downhill championship, crossed the line ahead of Nils Ele, Columbia graduate student and sole entry for Norway, who barely nosed out Dartmouth's Eddie Wells. Dartmouth chalked up 100 points.

Dartmouth polled another 100 in the 15-kilometer langlauf, or cross-country race. Another Dartmouth star "Howie" Chivers was the victor with a two-seconds lead over Dartmouth's captain, Dave Bradley.

Meanwhile the girl visitors also had their opportunity for a prize or two. They had their slalom race on the golf course.

Torch Light Parade

It was after dark, however, when the long-awaited event occurred. This was the torch light parade to Occum Pond, where the queen of the Carnival was to be chosen. With Kiltie bagpipers leading the way, and with red flares gleaming and smoking, the 5000 students and guests marched to the natural amphitheater encircling Occum Pond. A brilliant moon aided the flood lights and the crowd settled in an immense semi-circle for the program of "Frost Fire."

Before the announcement of the choice for queen there were exhibitions of skating and skiing. As amplifiers blared forth Viennese waltzes, skaters sailed over the ice and skiers flew down the hill. Prominent among the skiers was Ken Suhl, comedian par excellence. On skis cut off at the heels he showed how one should not go down a hill, but in a manner that should have won first place for skill.

Finally there came the high point of the carnival's three-day week-end. Surrounded by her court of 17 other carnival guests in myriad-colored ski-costumes, Queen Katharine Avilia marched to her throne of ice to the cheers of the spectators. In a ski suit of blue and black she faced the customary battery of photographers' flashlight bulbs. Then as she took her place amid her maids of honor while the the whole countryside burst into day as fireworks shattered the silence of the New Hampshire hills. The crowd scattered to the fraternity houses for dancing and thus ended the first and busiest day of the Dartmouth Outing Club's twenty-eighth annual carnival.

Around the Corner

(Continued from Page 9)

water pots, and one used baseball suit—size not stated in the prospectus just issued.

Just Vaseline, in English—While a knowledge of Norwegian, German, and French is not a prerequisite to learning to ski, many a dub skier would appreciate it if the manufacturers of wax would cease using those languages to explain how and when to use their respective brands. The choice of these tubes of pine tar, beeswax and salt (and old rubber shoes and whatever else may be mixed into this witches' brew) is complicated enough for the beginner, who quickly learns that claims set forth for a "universal" all-condition wax may fall short of fulfillment.

One of the fraternity, who discovered that he had either used the wax for powder snow when he should have used the wax for snow "slightly above freezing," or used the right kind thick when he should have palmed it on his runners thin, settled all debate on a recent week by becoming an independent in the wax field.

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Two for $2.00
Sizes 34—50
Tea-rose White and Navy — American Made Adjustable Hem — Guaranteed Seams — Smooth finish inside and outside
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Colby's Exhibit of Lincolniana Includes Cast of Life Mask

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, Feb. 12—The outstanding item in the exhibition of Lincolniana opened to the public today in the Colby College Library is a cast from the life mask of Abraham Lincoln made by Leonard W. Volk in Chicago in April, 1860.

Together with nearly 100 other likenesses of the great American, it was recently given into the custody of Colby College by the widow of George F. Terry of this city who had built up this collection as a hobby.

The cast is mounted on a carved oaken plaque and bears a certificate of authenticity signed by Douglass Volk, the sculptor's son. The original mold was taken by Mr. Volk to Rome and so escaped the Chicago fire which consumed his studio and everything in it. It is now in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

The reproduction now on display at Colby impresses one with a feeling that here is the real Lincoln. The familiar features are all here—the large nose and ears, high cheekbones and gaunt cheeks, the deep indentation between lower lip and chin.

The story of the taking of this cast was later written up by the sculptor and contains many interesting anecdotes. Mr. Volk relates that he told Lincoln a story about an Italian assistant of his who once attempted to make a life mask of a Swiss gentleman with a huge beard and mustache. Having covered the face with plaster, the assistant suddenly realized that he had neglected to make the proper preparations to prevent the plaster from hardening in his subject's whiskers and, panic stricken, ran out of the room and left the country, leaving the poor gentleman to extricate himself from the mess.

"Upon hearing this," writes Volk, "the tears actually trickled down Mr. Lincoln's cheeks, and he was at once in the best of humor. He sat naturally in the chair when I made the cast and saw every move I made in a mirror opposite, as I put the plaster on without interference with his eyesight or his free breathing through the nostrils.

"It was about an hour before the mold was ready to be removed, and being in one piece, with both ears perfectly taken, it clung pretty hard, as the cheek-bones were higher than the jaws at the lobe of the ear. He bent his head low and took hold of the mold, and gradually worked it off without breaking or injury. A few hairs of the temples pulled out with the plaster and made his eyes water, but the remembrance of the poor Swiss gentleman evidently kept him in good mood."

The Colby collection also contains casts taken of Lincoln's hands. The right hand is shown clasped around a stick. Volk tells in this same article that this was a piece of broom handle which Lincoln sawed off in his woodshed. He was whittling off the corners when Volk told him that it was not necessary. "Oh, well," Lincoln replied, "I thought I would like to have it nice." This edge which Lincoln made "nice" is perfectly reproduced in the cast.

These anecdotes lend human interest to the Lincoln casts in the Colby Library and serve to help the students of today bridge the gap of three quarters of a century and feel better acquainted with America's martyred President, "The Man of the Ages."

Institute Plans Folk Art Program

(Continued from Page 9)

singing, folk songs and dances by children in national costume, and an address on "The Challenge to the New America," by Dr. Ambrose Jenkins. Special guests will come largely from the citizenship and Americanization classes of greater Boston, including those who have recently acquired citizenship and those preparing to make application.

Persons interested in making international acquaintance are invited to attend the international cabaret on Friday evening, Feb. 25, at 7:30, where they may sit at cosy tables and eat refreshments representing the culinary skill of many lands. Songs and dances provided will be those of France, Albania, Italy, Czechoslovakia, and a number of other nations.

Brown to Seek Lincolniana In All Newspapers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 12—Brown University plans to search all newspapers published between 1835 and 1870 for any mention of Abraham Lincoln, so that its McLellan Lincoln Collection already recognized as one of the most complete in the world, will contain virtually every item published about the Civil War President.

Work will begin in files of Illinois papers, which number close to 70,000 editions of daily and weekly papers published during that period.

To date the McLellan collection contains 1,700 original newspapers and 800 mounted sheets of newspaper clippings on Mr. Lincoln. Its printed resources include 7,782 books and pamphlets, almost all known works on Lincoln, and others not listed in the biographies.

Photostatic Project

Photostatic copying of newspaper clippings will be a continuation and expansion of a current project. In the past two years the University has made reproductions of nearly 1,300 Lincoln letters, documents, and manuscripts from other collections. To these have been added 700 letters, documents and other manuscripts in Mr. Lincoln's handwriting, which Brown University believes is the largest collection. They range from a page of Lincoln's schoolboy copybook through his experiences as storekeeper, surveyor, lawyer, legislator and President. The interests, ability and personality of the Great Emancipator are broadly illustrated in these writings.

Of the many broadsides in the collection, one of the rarest is a poster issued by the War Department offering $100,000 reward for the capture of John Wilkes Booth, Lincoln's assassin, and other conspirators. Other treasures among the collection include over 3,000 pictorial works, badges, medals, statues, and portraits.

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MUSIC SALON—SECOND FLOOR—ANNEX

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Filene's Bond Box—Street Floor

Business and Industry

Exchange Criticized for Lack of Response to SEC Activities

Commerce and Finance

Moderate Gains In Retail Trade During Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Progress of retail distribution during the past week was harassed by the obstructions of spreading unemployment, pay roll shrinkage and absence of seasonable weather, according to the weekly retail review by Dun & Bradstreet.

"Dominated less than usually by February promotions of furniture and housewares, retail sales were pushed ahead by heterogeneous selections," continues the report. "In a range, which extended from fur garments to new spring dresses in colorful prints, demand spread to wash goods, notions, damask cloths, crystal, china, rugs, and draperies. Wide mark-downs made radios, pianos, electric ranges, washers, and refrigerators outstanding as volume builders at some stores. Galoshes, rubber footwear, and unbrellas did not escape attention. Valentine novelties, candies, and gift items were in steady call. Lincoln Birthday specials were focused chiefly on women's and children's wear and men's suits and overcoats.

"Influences confined strictly to local areas gave a wide swing to percentage changes at the leading centers of retail distribution, with the result an average gain of 2 to 8 per cent from the previous week's sales. Over the expanding bulge in February last year, gains either shrank or vanished entirely, leaving the range of the estimated volume of retail sales at even to 3 per cent under the comparable 1937 week. In view of the slow industrial upturn, sales in the New England States were well maintained, but fell below a year ago by 2 to 5 per cent. Although shopping districts of some cities were closed by floodwaters, retail sales for the East increased, but went down 1 to 4 per cent from the 1937 total.

"Retail sales in the Middle West were larger for the week, even at some of the industrial cities, but predominating recessions pulled the average 3 to 8 per cent under 1937 totals. More strength to consumer buying in the Northwest widened the advance over a year ago to 3 to 5 per cent. While purchases of spring merchandise lifted volume in the South, the spread over last year was unchanged at 2 to 5 per cent. Even though the rise over 1937 was shortened to 4 to 8 per cent, the Southwest made one of the best showings. As retail sales turned definitely upward in more cities on the Pacific Coast, the drop from 1937 totals was drawn in to 2 to 7 per cent.

"Market week events, trade shows, retailers' councils, and kindred midwinter gatherings of merchants provided most of the momentum to build volume for the principal wholesale markets this week. At some of these, a new high was set for attendance; in rare instances for the value of orders booked.

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10

ENGLAND'S INDUSTRIAL "Centre"

The manufacturer who has his factory in Birmingham shares the prestige and distribution facilities of a mighty city. He enjoys the conviction that his factory is in the midst of those conditions which have placed Birmingham of the forefront at the world's great industrial centres.

WRITE FOR THE BOOKLET OF INDUSTRY ISSUED BY THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM INFORMATION BUREAU COUNCIL HOUSE BIRMINGHAM ENG

Bank Clearings Are Lowest in 4 Years

By the Associated Press

New York

Bank clearings in the United States for the week ended February 9 dropped to the lowest level for a full week in over four years and registered the thirteenth consecutive decline under the comparable previous year total, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Clearings in 22 leading cities for the week totaled $4,322,816,000, a slump of 23.1 per cent from $5,620,866,000 in the like 1937 week and $712,340,000 under the previous week. Between the two similar weeks of 1937, there was a loss of $1,230,609,000.

Commodity Prices Decrease Slightly In Week of Feb. 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices decreased 0.2 per cent during the week of Feb. 5, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. Each of the 10 commodity groups, says the report, except farm products averaged lower.

The decline brought the all-commodity index to 80.1 per cent of the 1926 average, the lowest point reached since mid-July, 1936. Measured by the general index, commodity prices at wholesale have declined 1.1 per cent since the first of January. They are 0.9 per cent below the corresponding week of last month and 7.0 per cent below a year ago.

The index of raw materials prices decreased 0.1 per cent largely because of weakening prices for most grains, cattle, cotton, copra, raw silk, and crude rubber.

Commodity Groups	Feb. 5 1938	Jan. 29 1938	Feb. 6 1937	Feb. 8 1936
All Commodities	80.1	80.3	85.4	80.4
Farm products	70.9	70.8	90.5	79.4
Foods	74.5	74.6	86.7	82.9
Hides and leather products	95.9	96.3	103.1	97.1
Textile products	68.5	68.9	77.0	70.7
Fuel and lighting materials	78.8	79.0	77.3	77.3
Metals and metal products	98.1	96.3	90.4	86.0
Building materials	91.6	91.8	92.1	90.3
Chemicals and drugs	79.0	79.2	87.3	80.3
Housefurnishing goods	90.5	90.7	87.3	82.3
Miscellaneous	74.7	75.2	75.8	67.9
Raw materials	74.0	74.1	87.4	78.6
Semimanufactured articles	78.5	77.0	84.9	74.7
Finished products	83.8	84.1	84.8	83.4
All commodities other than farm products	82.1	82.4	84.3	80.7
All commodities other than farm products and foods	83.2	83.5	83.5	79.1

Drop in Consumer 'Real Income' Of 9 Cents on Dollar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS—Falling cash incomes and slightly higher living costs resulted in a decline of nine cents on the dollar in "real income" in December from that of the same month a year earlier, according to a survey by Investors Syndicate.

"Whipsawed between falling cash incomes and more rigid living costs," the consumers' study explained, "Mr. and Mrs. John Public found themselves on Jan. 1, 1938, with only 91 cents' worth of 'spending power' instead of the dollar's worth that was at their command the year before. This is the second successive month, after a steady gain of two and a half years, that the Publics saw their cash incomes diminishing in terms of what their money could buy."

Wage Earner Hit

The wage earner, in point of cash income, was hardest hit, for, thanks to the business decline, he received only 86 cents in December for every one dollar he got in December, 1936. Rent, in point of cash outgo, pinched the Public's pocketbook most, for they paid $1.08 in December, 1937, for the same apartment, cottage, flat or house that could be had for $1 during December, 1936.

"While no immediate increase in rents seems imminent," comments the Investors Syndicate survey, "the shortage of desirable living quarters and the still high income of a large portion of the consuming public make improbable any early extended decline in rents."

Retail prices, following their traditional course, are lagging on their way down just as they did on their way up. Nevertheless, a distinct, though slight, down trend in prices is noted. Only in foods, however, has the decline been sufficient to bring costs below December, 1936, levels.

Investors Also Hit

Investors, next to wage earners, suffered most from the down rush of business as their incomes, in the form of dividend and interest payments, were nine cents less on the dollar last December than they were a year earlier. Salaries, which have not increased as much as either wages or investors' incomes over the last two years, in December, 1937, were seven cents less on the dollar than in the same 1936 month.

Farm income, or rather the effects of it, is reflected in "other income," which was $1.03 on Jan. 1, 1938, against $1 on the same 1937 date. As a result of the combined declines in wages, salaries and investment income, average cash incomes were 94 cents on Jan. 1, 1938, as against $1 a year earlier.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

After nine months' gestation M. Paul van Zeeland has delivered his report on the possibility of obtaining a general reduction in obstacles to international trade. As he himself admits, the time is not very auspicious; he exen contemplated, but rejected, a withholding from publication until a happier day. The report was made on the invitation of the British and French governments. M. van Zeeland tells them nothing they did not know before, and however sound his arguments they seem hardly likely to bring the fire necessary for conversion.

The arguments are very familiar. Tariffs should be reduced, or at least not increased. Industrial quotas should be abolished, but not necessarily abruptly; agricultural quotas should be suppressed, or at least no new ones should be imposed. Financial obstacles to international trade are most harmful. The best policy would be restoration of an international monetary standard, but as a compromise the tripartite agreement should be extended, and at least temporary stabilization between currencies should be reached.

Clearing systems should be liquidated, which will involve settlement, mainly by partial cancellation, of outstanding arrears. Credits should be provided, possibly through the Bank for International Settlements, for those countries in need which cancel their clearing systems. Familiar recommendations are reviewed for settling colonial and raw material problems.

M. van Zeeland adds that he has deliberately debarred himself from touching on strictly political aspects of the problems, but that they cannot be ignored. Guarantees, necessarily political in their nature, would be needed that credits would not be used to expand armaments.

Comment in London on this document is almost necessarily concentrated on the political problems. Even our protectionists are willing to grant the virtues of greater international trade, so long as their own interests are protected. Indeed, most support for the Report comes from conservative protectionist circles who wish to come to agreement with Germany for political reasons. While opposition to the report seems to be concentrated mainly in circles which believe in the economic merits of the plan, but are not prepared to feed the fires of German or Italian rearmament.

The crux of the argument is the matter of political guarantees. Is it reasonable to invite the autarchic states to give up clearing systems, for example? Can they do so without denying the political and economic principles to which they are devoted? England and France and the United States may be able to adopt or abandon free trade or protection as the mood seizes them without destroying themselves, but is not autarchy, control of trade and finance, quotas, and so on an inseparable part of the ruling doctrine of the dictatorships?

M. van Zeeland's Remedy

And since in England the majority of people believe that these devices are essential for the self-preservation of the Nazi and Fascist regimes, can any political guarantees be given by Germany and Italy which will convince the English that financial and economic help provided by the latter will not be used to strengthen the arms which eventually will be used against themselves? From the viewpoint of the autarchic nations, may not offers of economic or financial co-operation appear to be signs of weakening in the corrupt democratic countries, from which the dictators may take courage to increase their threats, their armaments and their demands?

The circle or argument goes round and round, without any apparent method of escape. The only way to peaceful satisfaction of Europe's needs, as of those of the rest of the world, is through a program such as M. van Zeeland's. But no country over here seems to have sufficient people who believe in the economic remedy with sufficient power to control the decisions of the governments.

In England, for example, we endorse freer trade, but practice protection; we deplore quotas in others, but continue and extend our own; we believe that stability of international exchanges is desirable, but are not prepared to abandon our own financial and monetary freedom; we believe in disarmament, and are rearming faster than we have ever done in the past; we talk of international co-operation — our foreign policy is still supposed to be based on the League—but we see always the dangers of action and the attractions of procrastination.

Irreducible Contradictions

Other countries are in the grip of similiar contradictions, and none of us seems to be able to shake them off. Several prominent Englishmen want to co-operate with Germany, but the majority find this an immoral support of a vicious political oppression. And from this as from the other irreducible contradictions which prevail, we—like other countries—take refuge in rearmament piled on rearmament.

M. van Zeeland's report comes indeed at an unsympathetic moment. Its words and phrases, its arguments and warnings are all perfectly familiar, and perfectly correct. But, perhaps because they are so well known to us, they don't seem to convince us to any venturesome action. Even the mechanism of procedure which he suggests, is apparently as discredited as it is right. A conference of representatives of principal economic powers, to prepare the ground; followed by classification of comments on the prepared agenda; followed by exploration through diplomatic channels, and eventually by signature of an agreed text. It all seems so familiar, and so hopeless.

That, I think, is the reaction which M. van Zeeland has stimulated in London. He has restated an old and continuing problem in the most correct terms; but an old problem is not solved by such a statement. We need the faith to do great works for peace, and our faith is cold, and M. van Zeeland has not set it alight.

Wall Street Is Hard Hit By Short Selling Order by SEC

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A feeling akin to despair has been crystallized in parts of Wall Street by the recent short selling order of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Right on the heels of the order came a sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat at the lowest level in 20 years, $59,000. A seat was sold on the curb exchange as a direct result of the new rule. The feeling is that the fine and smooth-running machinery of auction markets in securities, built up in New York to something far superior to the British or any other model for heavy duty at high speeds, is in process of disassembling by the SEC down to the simplicity of a Model T Ford for the purpose of making sure that no undue profits are made by any termites of finance under cover of the whirring machinery.

This unhappy feeling is unfortunately mirrored in a contrastingly pleased and optimistic feeling around the corridors of the SEC in Washington. There the feeling is that good is being done and more good is to be done and it is perhaps unfortunate, but anyway inevitable, that the good old days in Wall Street are being ended and many people there may suffer in the public interest.

The institutional attitude of the SEC is, in fact, at this writing a somewhat high-handed one. The chairman has set the tone by referring to the exchange as a "casino," and off the record employees of the commission are inclined to take a vivisectionist's attitude toward exchange members and private traders, and even to refer to them, and so presumably to think of them, as guinea pigs, termites, and the like, an attitude curiously reminiscent of a well-managed bucket-shop toward its customers. Wall Street feels this attitude but in the light of current political tendencies doesn't see anything to do about it.

Lack of Response Hit

In this connection the attitude of the current stock exchange administration itself is coming in for considerable criticism in the Street. It is, of course, well understood that the man who sits in the seat of President must necessarily speak for a host of conflicting interests within the exchange. Nevertheless, the absence of forthright response to the commission's premises, statistics, and conclusions regarding alleged abuses in the exchange machinery has been critically noted. Most people familiar with actual trading practices on the floor believe that the commission's arguments in regard to floor practices are for the most part unsound and its statistics misleading or one-sided. But, for example, the exchange made no reply to the commission's surprise short-selling rule except to offer its co-operation in carrying it out, despite the fact that this rule is generally expected to have a highly deleterious effect on an already impaired market and that critics allege the exchange could without great effort prove it so. But from the exchange there comes nothing but soft words or silence.

For example, the commission's textual justification which went with the short-selling rule gave the distinct impression that short selling by a very small group on the floor of the exchange dislodged and drove down prices and tended to demoralize the market. But a story in the financial section of last Sunday's New York Times by one of its staff, Burton Crane, pointed out, with a slight rearrangement of the SEC's own figures, that ". . . Although the release . . . indicated that a large proportion of the short selling . . . had been by members of the New York Stock Exchange, there was nothing in the figures to show that member short selling had caused the market declines. In fact, taking all the figures used, the result was the opposite." Mr. Crane set up the 12 stocks covered by the SEC in five groups according to the degree of short selling. And those in which the short selling constituted the largest proportion of total sales, had the smallest percentage price decline; while those in which the short selling was proportionately the smallest had the sharpest drop during the two weeks covered.

Boiled down, the figures were as follows:

	Ratio of Member Short Sales to Reported Volume %	Per Cent Price Decline %
First Group (WU, X, GM, C)	12.8	21.4
Second Group (T, WX, HR, M)	6.6	15.9
Third Group (AR, CN, SP, JMP)	2.8	24.8
Fourth Group (J, AC, IP, R)	1.7	19.5
Fifth Group (CTM,LW,YB,DOU)	0.6	26.4

As extreme examples, 12.2 per cent of all reported sales in U. S. Steel were members' short sales, but only 0.2 per cent for Douglas Aircraft. Nevertheless Steel declined only 30.6 per cent, while Douglas dropped 39.3 per cent.

Commission Activities

The matter of short selling is really a department of the larger issue over the benefit or harm rendered the market by the professional member trader, and in particular the floor-trader, the specialist, and the member who trades from off the floor. The commission has been hammering at these latter for some time, clipping and curbing their operations in various ways of which the new short selling rule is only the last. The attack began with the so-called "segregation" report of June, 1936, in which the commission, acting on an order from Congress to consider the desirability of divorcing the broker from the dealer function, trailed away from that objection to end up with an attack on the floor trader which many people in the Street still feel was a logical sieve and a statistical sleight of hand.

The course of the argument over member trading has already become long and devious. First comes the fixed opinion in the Street, by now reduced to either an axiom or a cliché as one prefers to look at it, that member trading must necessarily stabilize and not unstabilize the market because members must on balance buy cheaper than they sell or go broke. They must therefore—the argument runs—buy near the bottoms and sell nearer the tops, and so tend to mitigate the extremes. But the SEC people deny this. They say that on in-and-out trading members usually trade "with the trend," selling when the market declines and buying when it rises.

One obvious answer to this is that though they might trade with the trend 90 per cent of the time they might still provide the "cushion" at the bottoms and tops. Another answer is that if the daily figures over a long period, as in Appendix D 1 of the segregation report, are used in proper statistical fashion, the net change in the "averages" (of market prices) should be taken only as a moving average of every two days, and if so contrasted with member changes on balance the latter will appear in their true light as generally against the market either way it goes.

Member Trading Effect

But here the commission people have another criticism, they feel that member trading in certain form may have an unstabilizing effect on the market as in the case cited with the short selling rule. Steel was holding around 75 with some 5000 shares bid. Members hit the bid with short offerings of 3500 or so shares. The heavy offer had the effect achieved by a general who concentrates a strong mobile unit on a weak part of an enemy's front. The price buckled to 72½. The commission did not state when these heavy short sales were covered, but presumably they were bought back lower down on a demoralized market in dribs and drabs of 100 shares at a time. The effect, the commission feels, is psychologically bad, sending tape-readers scurrying to sell into the short seller's pocket.

Commission people do not think it is pertinent to such incidents as this that in the two months since the above took place Steel has declined 20 points further. They seem to feel that if the market is to decline from 75 to 50, it should go down in more orderly fashion than such practices permit. But people in the Street say that in the circumstances anybody who hastens this adjustment, like the above short sellers, does the market a service. People in the commission respond with the broad assumption, which can be neither proved nor disproved, that while the market may reflect business conditions it also may cause them. Chairman Douglas said on Nov. 24 that the exchanges (which in the same paragraph he had referred to as "scales") ". . . frequently become generators of storms on the one hand or of intoxicating over-confidence on the other," and later he implied that the "seismograph" may "itself create the earthquake."

This position was recently caricatured by Gustav Cassel in the Quarterly Statistical Report of the Skandinaviska Kreditaktiabolaget when he said the market here is suffering from "dilettante regulation by those who believe the stock market is the root of all evil." When the commission further seems to feel that a handful of short selling floor traders in a few stocks can upset the market it is easy to see why these big and shrewd operators become, as speculators and short sellers have always been since there were markets, the object of the most acute suspicion and even hostility, as a danger to the whole national economy.

Douglas Statement

That the commission often sees the figures in a somewhat distorted way is frequently indicated, people here think, in its official statements. Interested observers have not forgotten Chairman Douglas' statement of Nov. 24 for two examples of this. In one the chairman referred to member trading on Black Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 18 and 19. "On Oct. 18," said the chairman, "when the largest decline of the year occurred," specialists sold 69,800 shares on balance and other members on the floor 61,500. ". . . On Oct. 19, when the pronounced weakness continued until about 11 a. m. followed by a very sharp rally wiping out a great part of the previous day's losses," specialists bought 186,100 shares on balance and other members on the floor 61,900. Now the chairman's wording would indicate that Monday (when members sold on balance) was a weak day while Tuesday (when they bought) was a strong day. In fact, he goes on to say that "these figures serve only to fortify further the conclusion indicated repeatedly in our studies that members of the exchange trading for their own account . . . either create the daily price fluctuations or else contribute materially to their severity."

However, the figures show the opposite—a clear example of what critics of the exchange in the Street feel that the exchange should be quick to point out instead of letting pass. Monday, the 18th of October, it is true, was weak. Tuesday strong. But Monday's prices were well above Tuesday's. On the charts the two fit like two sections of a fireman's ladder, Tuesday's high setting against Monday's low. At least according to the chairman's figures, in-and-out member traders provided the cushion at the bottom, and presumably they could not have done so without first selling on Monday.

Street people feel that the nibbling away of various trading elements from the stock market sets up as many problems as it solves. First the capital gains tax has kept many old-line investors and traders out. Another bite was taken out by the one-sided rule penalizing "insider" trading. Specialists have been curbed. Margin limits on public trading have set further limits. Floor traders may not exceed their margins during the day. Now short selling is severely crimped. So the long-term tendency of the market to grow thinner is being accelerated. It becomes steadily more sensitive to once minor influences.

Soft Coal Price Minimum May Be Suspended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Nationwide suspension of the minimum soft coal prices fixed by the Bituminous Coal Commission loomed as imminent today following decision yesterday of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia partially stopping this price-fixing.

Thus another new deal experiment—the first one to go this way for two years—seems to face reconstruction as a result of legal decisions. But the three judges who yesterday knocked out the NBCC's price-fixing methods was composed of three appointees of President Roosevelt, Justices Harold M. Stephens, Justin Miller, and Henry W. Edgerton.

It appears now to be necessary for the commission to revise from the group up its methods of price-fixing. Instead of setting minimum prices and consulting consumers afterward, the reverse process is indicated by the courts. At least three months will probably be needed before the new price structure can be established.

The coal commission has been under fire ever since it was established. Its basic constitutionality seemed to be assured by Supreme Court decisions, but personnel difficulties and methods of recruitment brought the commissioners into disagreement and resignations were only avoided by direct intervention of President Roosevelt.

NBCC in Session

Today the NBCC was meeting in executive session to consider general suspension of its nation-wide minimum soft coal prices. Request for suspension was made by consumer's counsel John Carson, of the committee. After the court announced its decision yesterday, the commission recessed until March 8 the hearing it had been conducting on similar complaints against its price structure. The complaints were made by New York State, the cities of Cleveland, New York, Atlanta, St. Louis, Richmond, Va., Rochester, N. Y., and several coal consumers.

The court's action was limited to a temporary injunction, granted to 209 railroads, two coal companies, and the city of Cleveland against application to them of the minimum prices set by the commissioners.

The justices held that the commission had fixed minimum price schedules without providing adequate hearings under the Guffey Act. The commission's argument was that it had complied with the law by holding public hearings after it had announced its co-ordinated price schedules.

Outlook for Prices

The Commission's most probable action now appears to be suspension of its entire price-schedules, and starting over again by holding hearings and affording due opportunity to consumers before it sets new limits. The Commission expected that in about 90 days it can work out new schedules, going through this hearing process, and that a Supreme Court appeal on its concept of proper procedure would take about twice as long.

In any event, minimum price standards appear to be finished for the present winter.

The members of the American Association of Railroads and others had petitioned for the court's order, which is temporary and "without prejudice to an ultimate ruling."

Mr. Carson, who is consumers' counsel—an office provided under the Guffey Coal Act—said following the issuance of the injunctions that he felt "the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 is workable, and can be administered successfully in the public interest." Mr. Carson was secretary for many years to the late Senator Couzens of Michigan.

He added: "The suspension of prices by the Circuit Court of Appeals should create the opportunity to make effective the system of control set forth in the Act, which the industry so badly needs.

"The office of consumers' counsel for many months has begged and urged and demanded that public hearings be held before prices were established."

Your Income Tax

This is the eighteenth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax.

Deduction for Bad Debts

Bad debts constitute a considerable item in the returns of many taxpayers and may be treated in one of two ways—either by deduction from gross income in respect to debts ascertained to be worthless either in whole or in part, or by a deduction of a reasonable addition to a reserve for bad debts. Taxpayers were given an option for 1921 to select either of the two methods. The method used in the return for 1921 must be used in returns for subsequent years unless permission is granted by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to change to the other method. Application to change must be made at least 30 days prior to the close of the taxable year for which the change is to be effective. However, a taxpayer filing a first return in 1937 may select either of the two methods, subject to the approval of the Commissioner upon examination of the return. Permission to adopt the reserve method is limited to taxpayers having a large number of accounts where credit is extended over a considerable period of time. It is not granted for the purpose of handling one specific debt.

What constitutes a "reasonable addition" to a reserve for bad debts must be determined in the light of the facts, and will vary as between classes of business and with conditions of business prosperity. It will depend primarily upon the total amount of debts outstanding as of the close of the taxable year, those arising currently as well as those arising in prior taxable years, and the total amount of the existing reserve. In case subsequent realizations upon outstanding debts prove to be more or less than estimated at the time of the creation of the existing reserve, the amount of the excess or inadequacy in the existing reserve should be reflected in the determination of the reasonable addition necessary in the taxable year. A taxpayer using the reserve method should show in his return the volume of charge sales (or other business transactions) for the year, and the percentage of the reserve to such amount, the total amount of notes and accounts receivable at the beginning and end of the taxable year, and the total amount of the debts ascertained to be worthless and charged against the reserve during the taxable year.

Holiday Closings On Major Exchanges

By the Associated Press

New York

All domestic security and commodity exchanges, with the exception of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, Boston wool and various livestock markets, closed today in commemoration of Lincoln's Birthday.

European and Canadian markets, except for the usual Saturday closing of the London and Paris stock exchanges, will operate as usual.

Livestock Prices Generally Higher In Chicago Mart

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—All classes of livestock worked up in the price scale during the week under review as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Supply abridgement in all branches of the trade was the principal bullish factor.

Fed steers and yearlings at the high time showed advances of generally 50-75c as compared with the low point a week earlier, but late in the period under review prices reacted with the close on steers and yearlings mostly 25-50c up. Heifers closed 25c higher, and cows 25-40c up. Bulls were strong to 25c higher for the period and vealers mostly 50c higher. Excluding packing sows, the hog market was only 5-15c higher and lambs closed strong to 15c higher.

Every advance in the hog market met with determined resistance on the part of buyers. The week's top stood at $9 and the top at the close $8.90, with the late bulk of hogs averaging 150-280 lbs. at $8.25-8.85.

Britain's Leading Bankers Cheerful On Trade Outlook

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Confidence in the underlying soundness of Britain's economic position is expressed in this year's annual addresses of five of London's leading bankers.

The spokesmen have been Mr. Reginald McKenna, chairman of the Midland Bank and formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Rupert E. Beckett, Chairman of the Westminster Bank, Lord Wardington, chairman of Lloyd's Bank, and Mr. Colin Frederick Campbell, chairman of the National Provincial Bank.

"I think it would be wrong," Mr. McKenna said, "to deduce from recent commodity and stock exchange movements that we are necessarily on a lasting downward curve.

"Indeed there are signs already that the depressing effect here of the American closing down of purchases of capital goods has spent its force and that the underlying factors making for wider industrial activity are again coming into play."

Mr. Beckett was equally hopeful. "Fundamentally British industry," he said, "is still in robust strength which has been attained largely without adventitious aids. Rearmament comes under the last heading.

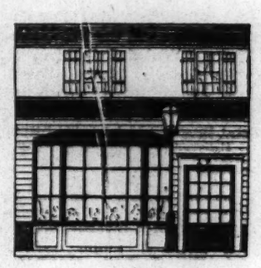
"Employment arising from rearmament is likely to continue possibly on an increasing scale for some long time ahead and the big developments undertaken by the railways and other large employers of labor in addition to their normal programs will assist in the same direction.

"The standard of living of the community as a whole has steadily improved.

"The immediate outlook for export trade continues to be favorable within the limits still imposed by outside influences."

Lord Wardington took a similar view. He saw no reason in the fundamentals of British commercial position to apprehend any serious setback.

At the same time he urged the importance of doing everything possible to increase exports. For this reason he welcomed the attempt to reach a trade agreement with the United States and added that whatever steps might be taken as a result of M. Paul van Zeeland's report there could be no doubt of the necessity for securing a greater freedom of movement of goods between all nations.

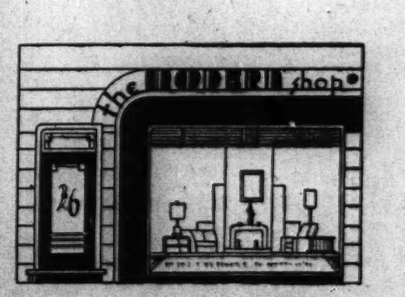


How Stores Have Changed

Since Young Abraham Lincoln Was in the Retail Business!

When Lincoln kept a store, new merchandise appeared so seldom that its arrival was a town event. No storekeeper in his most ambitious dreams could foresee the lighting systems, elevators, pneumatic tubes, and air cooling of today. Now the shopper finds new indications of progress on practically every shopping trip.

In every page of The Christian Science Monitor stores are telling readers of their activities in remodeling, building, improving, beautifying their facilities for service.



National Real Estate Groups Find Conditions Satisfactory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A fair degree of national optimism in real estate in which everyone, including the buyer or renter, the agent, and the owner, appear fairly well satisfied, is indicated by current surveys and reports available here. The outlook, confirming recent reports in The Christian Science Monitor, is that in spite of a slump in real estate activity, reflecting the general business recession, prices remain up, and buying abounds.

Expanding on this it now may be said further that while conditions are, or are expected to be, such as to justify a rise rather than a drop in rental rates, little actual boosting of rates is expected for many months.

The buyer or renter is satisfied that prices and rates aren't going up more; that he is to have at least a temporary respite. The agent is satisfied that the situation, though now not so productive from his standpoint, will result eventually in even more than usual profitable activity. The owner is satisfied that, in the face of the business recession, prices and rates haven't dropped. Keeping them at the point to which they have climbed in the past year or two is enough for him for the present.

Accurate Picture

Three national agencies here provide, among them, a reasonably full and accurate picture of real estate conditions in the nation. The National Association of Real Estate Boards, perhaps the closest to the field from all angles, reports a "very healthy condition in the great underlying factors that affect the prospect of real estate advance," noting that while activity has declined prices continue up. It exhibits probably the greatest amount of optimism, due partly to its comparative lack of apprehension over current political policies. The United States Building and Loan League finds things in a not-too-bad condition but is wary of what the New Deal program will do.

The Mortgage Bankers Association of America reports perfunctorily that no rent increases for single-family houses, apartments, and office space can be expected this year indicating its indirect financial concern with all phases of building, buying and renting homes.

The real estate association's semi-annual survey shows that home prices and rents both went up during 1937 and that now "new building appears to have been sufficient, under the amount of general business recovery, to hold a balanced situation with respect to space absorption and rent increases, and the balance would seem to open the way to gradual rather than violent adjustment in housing supply-demand as the general business situation changes."

It finds that the rent change most commonly reported is from 5 to 10 per cent for both houses and apartments over last year. The under supply of apartments and houses is not now as great, it shows, than at this time last year.

No Further Increases

The Mortgage Bankers group says 65 per cent of those replying to a poll of its 500 members in 41 states expect no further rent increases in single-family houses in 1938, 64 per cent expect no jumps in apartment rents, and 77 per cent no rise in office space rates.

In all classifications the survey shows that roughly two thirds of the replying members foresee no boost in rates. Predictions against a rise were strongest in the Far West, less emphatic in the East.

Of course, it is pointed out, individual cities vary. In Chicago, for example, there still is a marked shortage of good single-family homes and local interests insist that rates are likely to go up.

The Mortgage Bankers group says its findings coincide with those of other fact-finding agencies which show that the long rent rise may have been halted. It also points out that a slackening or ceasing in the upward movement of rates means often an actual decrease for it says the prices of many building materials are still going up, labor costs continue up and taxes still tend upward.

The Building and Loan League reports, incidentally, that fewer and fewer home owners are found by local associations behind with their mortgage payments. The record in this respect is the best since 1930. The main reason for this is declared to be, however, the increased care which experienced mortgage loan executives have given to their selection of borrowers. They have seen to it, the League reports, that the list of new borrowers which began to enlarge again about three years ago, after having slumped off during the depression, has contained only those who could really afford the monthly payments out of their income.

Maverick Opposes Big Navy In Town Hall Radio Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—The Administration proposal to spend $800,000,000 on a naval construction program should be until the next session of Congress and meanwhile a joint commission of 15 "unprejudiced" civilians, with military and naval men only as advisers, should be appointed to investigate the worth of battleships as against small craft and airplanes for national defense in the opinion of Representative Maury Maverick (D) of Texas.

What the President's naval program means to the public was discussed by Mr. Maverick, Representative Edouard V. Izac (D) of California, and the Rev. Russell Cartwright Stroup of Lynchburg, Va., in a nation-wide radiocast over the National Broadcasting Company's network from the Town Hall here last night. Mr. Maverick and Mr. Stroup voicing strong disagreement with the efforts to hasten the appropriation through Congress, with Mr. Izac defending the "big navy" proposal.

Problem of Defense

Mr. Maverick urged analysis of the American defense problem before the nation get into "building armament for usage thousands of miles away from its shores."

"First," he asked, "do we want to have a navy complementary to England and the ally of the British Empire? Second, do we want to follow the principles of the President's Chicago speech of quarantining outlaw nations, and, if so, which are going to be quarantined and by whom? Third, should we have collective security (a) according to the aspirations of the League of Nations or (b) in the form of banding together of democratic nations for defense against the fascist and militaristic nations? (c) What about a peace Pan-American policy and protection of the western hemisphere, or (d) and last, and probably in connection with the policy of peace Pan-Americanism, how about a policy of minding our own business and abstaining from European and Asiatic quarrels?"

Mr. Maverick recalled that President Roosevelt had been charged with trying to start a world war. That statement, he said, was "not only false, but cruel."

Doubtful Foreign Policy

Mr. Maverick, a World War veteran who was cited for gallantry in action and extremely meritorious service, held that the first line battleship was obsolete and intimated that neither the Congress nor the nation were fully informed regarding "secret conversations which he said he had been informed had been held "by a captain of the American navy with the British Government." He demanded that the Administration, which he has strongly supported, clear up reports of these alleged conversations.

"I have honestly tried to find out what is our foreign policy, but have been unable to do so," he said. "Recent debates in the Senate show the Senators do not know."

The whole debate hinged on whether or not first line battleships were today, in the face of modern warfare, worth the money it takes to build them.

Mr. Izac reviewed briefly the various naval limitation agreements and said that in 1942 the United States would have a fleet of 227 warships, as against England's 284, France's 193, Japan's 174—and perhaps more—Germany's 129, and Italy's 210.

"Twenty years after the first disarmament conference," he said, "the ratio will have shifted through 5-5-3 to 5-4-3 and America, which led Japan by three-to-one after the World War and then agreed to reduce to a 5-3 ratio, finds herself reduced to 4-3 and perhaps not even that, for if Japan lays down not another ship and we refuse the additions the President is asking for, we will end up in 1942 with a fleet exactly the same size as Japan's.

"I am unalterably opposed to the building of a fleet so huge as to make aggression against a foreign power possible. But I do believe that we would be delinquent to our own people did we permit our protection against similar aggression to lapse.

"I maintain that aggressive warfare on our part is not only contrary to the will of the people, but practically impossible of consummation. It would require from six months to a year to raise an army, equip it properly, provide the ships, and transfer this force across 3000 to 6000 miles of ocean, on the other hand, I believe it most feasible, with a navy no larger than any other powers possess, to prevent penetration of the Western Hemisphere by one single power, and if we will build the long-projected Nicaraguan canal for rapid transit of the fleet from one coast to the other, even two powers might hesitate to bring war against us. I want that kind of a navy. America deserves that much protection."

Mr. Stroup charged that the munition makers were the first proponents of the big naval building proposal. He placed "the economic imperialists who want us to protect their business interests in the war zones of the world," next, following with "the busy-bodies in high places who think it is playing the good neighbor to meddle in the affairs of other nations by armed quarantines."

Against the naval building program he placed "the long-suffering taxpayers" and the man who would have to go to war."

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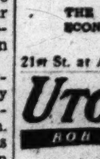
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HALIFAX MOTORS
R. C. HENSON, Owner
120 Magnolia Ave. Phone 1221

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

SUNSHINE
Tailors and Cleaners
Custom Made Clothes
Dry Cleaning and Tailoring Well Done
Prop., J. BARADA
16 Tropical Arcade Phone 9187

Gulf Service Station
Corner N. E. First St. and Federal Highway
Good Gulf Gasoline and Oils
Dunlop Tires and Tubes
Phone 408-J

WALL STREET SHOE REPAIR
High Quality Service
110 WALL STREET

Hotpoint Refrigerators
Appliances—Contracting—Repairs
GUTTERIDGE ELECTRIC CO.
304-306 S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 501

MARY ADAMS
Beach Wear and Equipment
For Men, Women and Children
Las Olas Blvd. At The Beach

MRS. WHITING'S
WAFFLE SHOP
Breakfast Our Specialty. Also Delicious Light Lunch. Home Made Pies and Cakes
Serving from 7:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.
612 E. LAS OLAS BLVD.

FORT MYERS

Tropical Fort Myers
Large selection of attractive homes and riverfront estates in Tropical FORT MYERS, for sale or for lease for the year 'round or season. Hunting, Fishing, Bathing, Golf and Outdoor Sports of all kinds.
K. L. JEFFCOTT REALTY COMPANY
Realtors
"Everything in Real Estate"
FORT MYERS FLORIDA

Tropical Market
Cor. Bay and Dean Streets
PHONE 420
The Finest Meats — W. G. Pendle
The Best in Groceries — H. L. Dupont
Delivery Service Yacht Orders a Specialty

ROBB & STUCKEY COMPANY
Furniture, Rugs and Draperies of the Better Class

RED CROSS SHOE REPAIR
Fine Repairing Men and Ladies' Shoes and Beach Sandals
A cleats "last" for each job.
FRANK LAHTI

HOLLYWOOD

NORGE
Rollator Refrigeration
and other
HOME APPLIANCES
NORFLEET PLUMBING CO.
2034 HOLLYWOOD BLVD.

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0743
10-3 P. M. daily.
Advertising Information Bureau
Spruce Up—It's Spring!
BENSLEY
Gabardine Suits
(Coat, Vest, Trousers)
New Patterns and Colors $29.50

LEVY'S
ADAMS AT HOGAN

Jacobs Jewelers
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

GEORGE WASHINGTON BEAUTY SHOP
"Parker Method"
302 West Adams St. Tel. 5-1733

STANDARD FURNITURE CO.
220 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3789

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts
FAMILY WASHING

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchases that come in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7806

LAKELAND

Armstrong's Grill
Phone 26-354
205 S. KENTUCKY AVENUE
LAKELAND, FLORIDA

LAKELAND FRENCH DRY CLEANERS
INCORPORATED
112 West Main Street
Phone 2187

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cosmetics—Toilet Goods
Candies—Sodas—Sandwiches
at the Friendly Shop
Schrager's
EVERGLADES HOTEL BLDG.
BISCAYNE BLVD. AT THIRD STREET

Fertilizers Free Delivery
Hughes Seed Store
Seed—Insecticides
Bird, Cat and Dog Supplies
50 S. E. 1st Street Phone 3-2121

WEDDERSPOON'S
PLAZA DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE
Western Meats Foods Groceries
PHONE 4-1922
3468 Main Highway—Coconut Grove

Stephens Restaurant
A GOOD PLACE TO EAT
38 West Flagler Street
(Across from Courthouse)

The Jersey Ice Cream Co.
Jersey ICE CREAM
MIAMI, FLORIDA

THE HOSIERY SHOP
Specializing in Hosiery
Smart Bags and Gloves
Mrs. John A. Gaddis
117 Seybold Arcade

RESTAURANT TROCADERO
128 N. E. FORTIETH STREET
Across from Biltmore Theatre. Buena Vista
Catering to Home Folks of Miami
Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care, served to your liking

Rose-Franzis
GOWN SHOP
SPORT and AFTERNOON DRESSES
TRIPLE SHEER ENSEMBLES
EVENING GOWNS — COATS
206 S. E. First Ave. Phone 3-3087
(In Clyde Court Building)

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVENUE Tel. 3-4743

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
149 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings — Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 6th St.

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

LATCH STRING INN
Famous for fine food and service
MRS. M. B. HILL
Owner-Management
BISCAYNE BOUL. at 19TH ST.

SHENANDOAH
BEAUTY SHOPPE
1136 S. W. 17TH AVENUE
Ample Parking Space
Specializing in Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
ETHELDA M. VETTER, Prop. Ph. 3-0413
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Venus Beauty Shoppe
F. A. HOOVER
207 Huntington Bldg., Miami
Telephone 3-7771
206 Coral Way, Coral Gables 4-4455
6814 Biscayne Blvd. 73333

Mae Watson
PARKER METHOD SHOPPE
A leading beauty parlor, offering a most comprehensive service in all branches of Beauty Culture.
111 S. E. First Avenue Phone 3-1345

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Everything for your car at
DIXIE TIRE CO.
MIAMI and MIAMI BEACH
Distributors of
SEIBERLING AIR-COOLED TIRES
NEVER WEAR SMOOTH
"Thru Service We Grow"

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PIERRE'S
FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
Genuine English Doe Skin
1140 LINCOLN ROAD
Pierre A. Vacca Phone 5-1502

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
Operating exclusively on Miami Beach
839 LINCOLN ROAD

RENT A CAR DRIVE IT YOURSELF
COUTURE'S MOTOR CORP.
latest model cars to rent. Rates from $25 per week up. Every car insured for your protection.
825 Fifth St., Miami Beach, Fla.
Phone 5-3920

Louis' Patio Grill
731 Lincoln Road
Dinners $1.00
"Just Good Food"

NINTH YEAR ON THE BEACH
Neele Cooper
Open for Eleventh Season
Presentations of Newest Resort Fashions
Gowns—Beachwear—Millinery
665 LINCOLN ROAD

ORLANDO

For Smart
"Southland Fashions"
Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO FLORIDA

Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Upstairs
Beautician. Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equalled for Beauty and Permanence

Exclusive Styles
in all the
New Spring Models
Specially Priced at
Town & Country Shop
ANGEBILT HOTEL BUILDING

The Vogue
JUST NUTS
AUTREY ARCADE
130 N. ORANGE AVE.

Where your patronage is appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
136 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston
PHONE 5626
Grade A Raw Milk
How-Ann Dairy
Jersey Herd

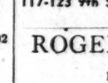
PALM BEACH

Florence Hair Dresser
Your Guiding Beautician
Thirteen Years in Palm Beach
LIDO POOL BLDG.
440 SOUTH OCEAN BLVD.
For Appointment Tel. 8820

FLORIDA

SARASOTA
(Continued)

Signs
Cragin Sign Co.

The Blossom Shop
Flowers and Plants

CAMBRIDGE GLASS POTTERY
Flowers by Wire
Phone 2331 241 Main Street

In Sarasota It's
MARTIN'S
Restaurant and Coffee Shop
AT FIVE POINTS
Sea Foods a Specialty

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
A Most Sanitary and Delightful Place to Eat
AT FIVE POINTS

NATHANS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
Red Cross Shoes, Sportswear
Next to Palmer Bank

LA MODE
"Where quality comes first, price next"
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Bien Jolie Corsets—Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
251 MAIN ST. "Meet me at La Mode"

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

ROGERS *Dry Cleaners*
MAINTAIN THE
HIGHEST STANDARD *of Work and Service at Reasonable Prices*
1700 CENTRAL AVENUE DIAL 4187

Sharron Hat Shop
Exclusive Millinery
Opp. Soreno Hotel 116 First Ave., N. E. St. Petersburg, Fla.

RAINBOW GIFT SHOP
KATHARINE B. GORHAM, Prop.
Gifts—Prizes—Souvenirs
FLORIDA NOVELTIES
Visitors Welcome
18 Sixth Street, North

SUWANEE HOTEL BEAUTY SHOP
122 Fifth St. North
St. Petersburg
The Zotos and other Methods of Permanent Waving
Complete Beauty Service Phone 6996

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

The Ritenclif Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

UNIVERSAL CLEANING & LAUNDRY CO.
PHONE H1823
Office and Plant, 804-6 S. Howard Ave.

Shop at Sears Completely Air-Conditioned
in Tampa
New Departments Complete Lines
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H. 25-011

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream. All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

Universal Appliances
Complete Line
We Sell G. E. Mazda Lamps
BURKHARDT'S
ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

Visit the
Darling Shop
Shoe Department
While in
WEST PALM BEACH
Lakeland and Tampa

Ann's
700 S. Dixie
Tel. 4580
West Palm Beach
Florida
The Restaurant That Serves Good Food

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

HALSEY & GRIFFITH
Stationers
Books Gifts Games
Complete Office Outfitters
Typewriters Adding Machines
West Palm Beach, Fla.

INSURANCE
CONSTANT SERVICE
B.D. COLE INC.
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
218 South Olive Ave. Phone 4117

The Only Complete Fashion Store in West Palm Beach
HATCH'S

MARY FROEHLICH
BEAUTY CULTURE
Featuring the Better Type of Permanent Waving
210 Datura St. Phone 8242
West Palm Beach, Fla.

For Coiffures of Distinction and All Lines of Beauty Work
HARRIET SHAVER OXER
Dial 7609 for Appointment
832 Ardmore Rd. West Palm Beach

THE RIGGLE SHOP
315 Clematis Street Phone 6051
Complete ladies' accessory shop and sport dresses
OUR MOTTO
Style—Service—Quality

MAC-FRIED, Inc.
Distinctive Apparel for Women
200 Datura Street at Narcissus
West Palm Beach, Fla.
OLA D. McDONALD—GLADYS W. FRIED

Shop at
Dorothy-Denny's
HATS and SPORTSWEAR
"Just a Little Different"
NEW LOCATION
116 Myrtle Street Tel. 4846
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

THE LOG CABIN
TEA ROOM
325 Datura Street
Fried Chicken and Waffles, Sizzling Steaks Sea Food
Fresh Vegetables
Good Food, Harmonious Surroundings
TEL. 7705

Morgan Stationery Co.
"Gifts of Distinction"
Social Stationery
Bridge and Party Supplies
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Complete Office Outfitters
WEST PALM BEACH PAHOKEE

Booth's New Restaurant
Cool—Clean—Convenient
Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
at Popular Prices
205 SO. OLIVE W. PALM BEACH, FLA.

Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
Phone 4037 600 South Dixie

WINTER HAVEN

Carroll Smith
HARDWARE
"The Friendly Store"
15-19 Third St. N. W. Ph. 24-601

PUBLIX
FOOD STORE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 5671
9 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
10 BROAD N. W. WA. 5120

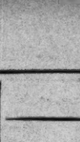
ATLANTA
(Continued)

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING
May's
DYEING
Elmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

FLOWERS AND PLANTS
For Every Occasion
We Deliver
CALL RA. 7981
MANRY'S Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVENUE, S. W.

For Fine Foods at Economical Prices Call Us
Echols & Lyle, Inc.
818 N. Highland Ave. HE 0344
430 Moreland Ave. N. E. JA 0546


Schneider & Son
JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 383 PEACHTREE STREET

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at
Sears
and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
MACON, GA.

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING
Ray Irby Res. Phone 4343
IRBY BROTHERS
Plumbing and Heating
Phone 4571 569 Mulberry St.

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Sanitary
LAUNDRY INC
ZORIC CLEANING
Phone 2-2176

Call
JOHNSON'S
for Dependable
COAL
Dial 3-2187

BEN F. FAVELL, Inc.
Shoe and Luggage Repairing
Genuine Leather Luggage
Made to Order
We also carry a complete line of Factory-made Aeroplane Luggage
215 No. Tryon Tele. 3-7105

"DUPREES
STOP AND SHOP"
204 NORTH TRYON
Special Ten Pounds
Fancy Georgia Pecans, $1.50
Mail orders filled.

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANED
Suits and Dresses handled to perfection.
DIAL 3-3191

REID'S
3 De Luxe Food Stores
1603 S. Boulevard—707 Providence Rd.
New Super de Luxe,
1414 E. Morehead
"For Foods You'll Enjoy"

"Ratcliffe's Flowers Brighten the Hours"
RATCLIFFE'S
431 South Tryon Street
Telephone 7189

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

Ladies' Hairdresser
LEONA
ANE KATBINESVEJ 6
Godthaab 2166 H. Angelo

CHR. C. SOLDATHS SUCCS
(O. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Kobmagergade 3 Tel. Cent. 1422

NORWAY

OSLO

Gh. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisørsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 3636

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

"The Oldest and Largest House" for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblums
NORRMALMSTORG

GUSTAV ROOS
Färg - och Kemikalieaffär
Sibyllegatan 31. Tel. 612928, 623380
All kinds of colours and chemicals, also Toilet accessories.

LEKSANDSBAGERIET
Nybrogatan 69 Tel. 600979
Specialité
Småkakor, Pepparkakor (Baker)

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

DROGUERIE zum PHOENIX
Dornacherstrasse 183
Soap and Toilet Articles

BERNE

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

MATHYS & CIE
formerly E. Beck-Mathys
Corset Specialists
Marktgasse 56 Tel. 22.101

MODERN
PRINTING
in one or more colours
DRUCKEREI O. WEHRLIN & CIE.
Monbijoustrasse 12. Tel. 34.638

STEUBLE-WISSLER
Parfumerie: Kramgasse 23
Studio de Beaute: Rytligasschen 4, 1st floor
(Perfumery and Beauty Parlour)
STEUBLE WISSLER

SALON DE CORSET
L. Müller
SPITALGASSE 14
TEL. 32.055

GERBER-SCHONTHAL
Dyers and Cleaners
KLEIDERFÄRBEREI und CHEM. REINIGUNGSANSTALT
Laden: Breitenrainplatz 37, Preisstrasse 86
Rytligasschen 3
TEL. 21.307

Wollenhof
Inhaber: Marktgasse 60 und Laupen, BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRUMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

F. PAPPE SOEHNE
Grand and upright pianos of all makes and prices. Pianos for hire—radio sets.
KRAMGASSE 54
Agents for Steinway & Sons, Blüthner-Pleyel, Burger & Jacobi, etc.

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products
Footwear in all leading Swiss makes

Schuhhaus Bubenberg

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19. Tel. 27.516

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service
MÜNZGRABEN

E. Guggenbühl
Gardening and Flower Shop
Herrengasse 19
Tel. 21.421 Telegr. Blumenzyt.

Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
FIRST CLASS LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALON
Artistic Hairwork—Permanent Waving
Founded 1897 Tel. 23.308

Plasterer
and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Effingerstrasse 101 Tel. 31.521

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

BERNE
(Continued)

HS
The Leading Department Store of Berne.
Kaiser & Co. A. G. Berne
MARTGASSE-AMTHAUSGASSE
Sports Articles
Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds

Leinenweberei
Langenthal A.G.
Linens and Cottons
for Bed, Table and Kitchen
TROUSSEAUX
Spitalgasse 4, Berne

BAUGESCHÄFT
A. MASSARA
Hoch- und Tiefbau
Bureau: Amthausgasse 22
Um- und Neubauten, Renovationen,
Übernahme ganzer Bauten,
(BUILDER)
BERN

A smart Coat or Costume
An elegant Day or Evening Gown
ARE SIGNED
Couture Nora
Marktgasse 51, Berne Tel. 26.067

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

Gaffner, Ludwig & Co.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Boulangerie - Patisserie
Frederic Petronio
RUE VALLIN 4
DEMANDEZ NOS SPECIALITES
de Biscuits Petits Fours
CAKES

Golay Sons & Stahl
Sell Finest
WATCHES and JEWELRY
Place des Bergues

Blanche Légeret
Coupe et Essayage de tous Vêtements
28 Rue Lamartine Tel. 27.737
English spoken—Dressmaking *Couture*
La Tricoteuse de la Madeleine
La Maison de toutes les laines
Les explications gratuites de Mme. V. RENAUD
1, Rue de Vieux Collège. Tel. 45.991
(Wools)

Modes
MAISON JEANTET
11 Rue du Rhône
VITRERIE-STORES-MIROITERIE
Pierre Loretti & Cie.
20, Rue de Rive (Angle Rue d'Italie)
DORURE—ENCADREMENTS—GRAVURES
(Glaziery)

Quality Groceries and Drugstore
English and American Products
CH. LECLERC & GORIN S. A.
Rue de Rive 8

SERRURERIE
F. HENRIOUD
Spécialité: Lits & Divans métalliques.
19 RUE DU NANT (LOCKSMITH)

INTERLAKEN

SCHWEIZER-PORZELLAN
LANGENTHAL
Kaffee-Teeservices, Tafelservices
Hotel Porzellan
HAUSHALTUNGSARTIKEL
Porcelain ware for Hotel and household requirements.
F. GLAUSER & CO.
Interlaken

LAUSANNE

ARTISTIC HAND-LETTERING STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MELLES. M. FERRARI & DUBOIS
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 23439

LUGANO

Confectionery—Tea Room
BERNER & ZWAHLEN
Via Canova Tel. 21.080
High-Class Confectionery with Homemade Chocolates and Pastries. Light Luncheons. Home Delivery.

MONTREUX

EVERYTHING for LADIES
Hats—Dresses—Coats—Blouses
Underwear—Corsets—Stockings—Gloves
AU LOUVRE
1, AVENUE DU KURSAAL

SWITZERLAND

NEUCHATEL

Melles R. & M. CORNAZ
SALON DE MODES
Rue du Seyon, Tel. 52.815
Réparations—Transformations de chapeaux
(Milliners)

Magasins Zimmerman S. A.
NEUCHATEL Rue des Epancheurs
Demandez dans nos magasins les bonbons "KLAMETH"
"Pouts-Gorge," les meilleurs bonbons d'hiver.
Excellent Winter Sweets.

ZURICH

MÖBELTRANSPORTE
mit aller Garantie
ausser Termin Spezialpreis
LEERFAHRTEN
Bern, Biel, Genf, Luzern, Basel, St. Gallen
H. Keller, Letzigrabenstr. 106, Tel. 35.104
(Removals)

Rich. Buck, Zürich 5
Herren- & Damenfrisiersalon
Heinrichstr. 83, Tel. 36.428
Hairdressers

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Lintheschergasse

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12, b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture
Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
Tel. 34.686 u. 34.687
Tel. Adr.: Blumenkrämer
(Florist)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Cleghorns prides itself in gathering together only the smartest and best in men's, women's and children's wear, thus enabling you to shop with the utmost confidence.
Adderley Street, Cape Town
Eloff Street, Johannesburg
Market Square, Port Elizabeth
Cafés at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth

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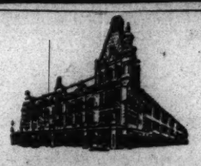
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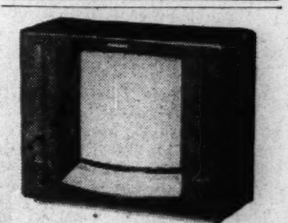
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Monitor Movie Guide

2 Grimms + 1 Disney — a Triumph

Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo (20th-Fox)—With this episode, we understand, the veteran Oriental detective exits. Stopping briefly along the Riviera, Mr. Chan and his Number One Son delay their return to Honolulu long enough to help solve several robberies and murders involving $1,000,000 worth of bonds. It is good Chan. Keye Luke, Harold Huber, Virginia Field, Sidney Blackmer.—Adults and young people.

Checkers (20th-Fox)—Here is Jane Withers again, riding horses and managing everybody with a sly wink, a flood of tears, a fat, firm hand. The plot has a race track background. This, besides being a questionable atmosphere for a child story, is used as excuse for one of those cruel scenes in which a running horse is tripped for the sake of a thrill. Stuart Erwin, Una Merkel, Marvin Stephens, Andrew Tombes.—Adults.

Kathleen (Hoffberg)—Poor colleen marries rich country squire despite the machinations of a villainous aunt. Ballad singing is chief merit. Mildly entertaining in a quaint, old-fashioned way. Sally O'Neil, Tom Burke, Jack Daly, Sara Allgood.—Family.

The Kid Comes Back (Warner Bros.)—Unusual story and Barton MacLane's portrait of a veteran leather pusher save this from being "just another fight picture." Veteran gives novice a start. Novice becomes engaged to veteran's sister and refuses to fight veteran for the championship. Puzzled veteran goes to every conceivable length, ending with public insult, before the match can be arranged and everything end happily for everybody. Fast and entertaining despite unsavory atmosphere. Wayne Morris, June Travis, Dickie Jones, Maxie Rosenbloom.—Adults.

The Last Gangster (MGM)—Decline and fall of a gang overlord who goes to prison on an income tax evasion charge and comes out to find that his wife has married another man and that his son is being brought up in ignorance of his father's existence. The "last gangster" makes his exit slowly, re-enacting most of the wrinkled gangster movie clichés on his way. The playing is more than the script deserves. Edward G. Robinson, Rose Stradner, James Stewart, Lionel Stander, John Carradine.—Adults.

The Life and Loves of Beethoven (World)—Harry Baur's brilliant acting, some splendid photography amidst realistic settings are the features of an otherwise disappointing film. Some of the events are real, some open to question, but Abel Gance, scenarist and director, has omitted several actual instances which were among the most dramatic of the composer's life. He is preoccupied with romantic episodes and settles on Giulietta Guicciardi as the "Immortal Beloved." Beethoven was a titan but this makes him a pigmy. The musical accompaniment, from his works, is well played by the Orchestra de la Société des Concerts du Conservatorie de Paris. Annie Ducaux, Jany Holt, Pauley, Debucourt.—Adults and mature young people.

Sergeant Murphy (Warner Bros.)—Former soldier demonstrates his affection for a fine horse by risking its life in the Aintree steeplechase. Preoccupation with this brutal sport disqualifies an otherwise refreshing comedy. Ronald Reagan, Mary Maguire, Donald Crisp, Ben Hendricks.—Adults.

Sh! the Octopus (Warner Bros.)—A not very successful burlesque on the hidden-panel variety of spook mystery melodrama. What humor there is derives from the particular mannerisms of Hugh Herbert and Allen Jenkins as a pair of detectives bungling for clues about an abandoned lighthouse. The solution is the plot's crowning disaster.—Adults and mature young people.

Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs (RKO)—Publicity and the educational processes make skeptics of us all but it is still difficult to believe that this marvelous film did not spring into being at a wave of Walt Disney's wand. Our favorites are Dopey and the small creatures of the woods. But there is much to be said for Doc, Grumpy, Happy, Sneezy, Sleepy and Bashful. They are all grand and Snow White might almost have stepped out of the pages of the Grimm's tales. The queen, of course, is very wicked but she meets a just end, so that is all right. The magic which has invariably tinted the Disney short subjects is sustained throughout the production. The new photographic process gives depths which are especially effective in misty scenes. Whether or not the younger children should see it depends upon the younger children. If they are easily upset, this may not be their entertainment. On the whole, however, it is a creation of complete charm, humor and imagination.—Family.

You're Only Young Once (MGM)—This begins a new "family" series and for the most part is engaging domestic comedy, well written and acted. Introduced are the Hardys—Judge Hardy, his wife and their two children whose romantic complications during a Catalina Island vacation together with a family financial crisis, furnish the principal matters for the first installment. We hope future editions will improve in taste. Lewis Stone, Cecilia Parker, Mickey Rooney, Fay Holden, Frank Craven, Ann Rutherford, Sara Haden.—Adults and mature young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

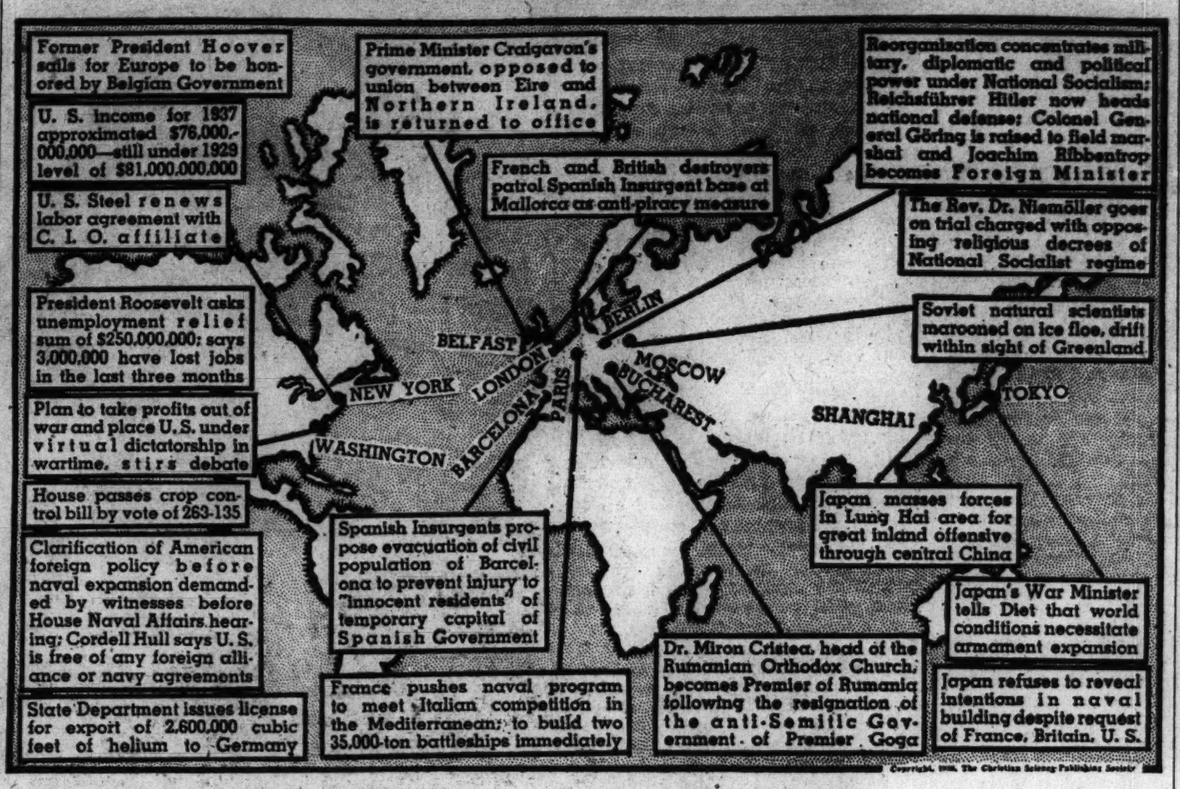
Family: "A Damsel in Distress," "Navy Blue and Gold," "Heidi," "100 Men and a Girl," "Thin Ice," "Firefly," "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Wings of the Morning," "Lloyds of London," "Captains Courageous."

Adults and Young People: "Wells Fargo," "Tovarich," "Stage Door," "True Confession," "Stand-In," "Conquest" (mature), "Submarine D-1," "The Awful Truth" (mature), "The Great Garrick," "The Hurricane," "Dark Journey," "It's Love I'm After," "Mayerling" (mature), "Lancer Spy," "Victoria the Great," "Merry-Go-Round of 1938," "Dead End" (mature), "Forever Yours," "The Life of Emile Zola."

Adults Only: "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris," "Masquerade in Vienna."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Former President Hoover sails for Europe to be honored by Belgian Government
Prime Minister Craigavon's government, opposed to union between Eire and Northern Ireland, is returned to office
Reorganization concentrates military, diplomatic and political power under National Socialism; Reichsführer Hitler now heads national defense; Colonel General Göring is raised to field marshal and Joachim Ribbentrop becomes Foreign Minister
U. S. income for 1937 approximated $76,000,000,000—still under 1929 level of $81,000,000,000
U. S. Steel renews labor agreement with C. I. O. affiliate
French and British destroyers patrol Spanish Insurgent base at Mallorca as anti-piracy measure
The Rev. Dr. Niemöller goes on trial charged with opposing religious decrees of National Socialist regime
President Roosevelt asks unemployment relief sum of $250,000,000; says 3,000,000 have lost jobs in the last three months
Soviet natural scientists marooned on ice floe, drift within sight of Greenland
Plan to take profits out of war and place U. S. under virtual dictatorship in wartime, stirs debate
House passes crop control bill by vote of 263-135
Japan masses forces in Lung Hai area for great inland offensive through central China
Clarification of American foreign policy before naval expansion demanded by witnesses before House Naval Affairs hearing; Cordell Hull says U. S. is free of any foreign alliance or navy agreements
Spanish Insurgents propose evacuation of civil population of Barcelona to prevent injury to "innocent residents" of temporary capital of Spanish Government
Japan's War Minister tells Diet that world conditions necessitate armament expansion
State Department issues license for export of 2,600,000 cubic feet of helium to Germany
France pushes naval program to meet Italian competition in the Mediterranean; to build two 35,000-ton battleships immediately
Dr. Miron Cristea, head of the Rumanian Orthodox Church, becomes Premier of Rumania following the resignation of the anti-Semitic Government of Premier Goga
Japan refuses to reveal intentions in naval building despite request of France, Britain, U. S.
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Daily Anecdote

Applause?

Fritz Kreisler, the renowned violinist, was once called upon to play before the Sultan of Turkey.

Throwing himself with enthusiasm into his task, Kreisler felt immensely flattered when, in the midst of a piece, the Sultan began to clap his hands. The more he played the louder the Sultan clapped.

He was about to begin another selection when the Grand Vizier rushed to his side and, grasping the violin, whispered, "Do you wish to lose your head? Don't you hear His Majesty clapping his hands?"

"Well—what of it?" asked Kreisler, puzzled.

"What of it? Why, the Sultan is giving you the signal to stop!"

Joy

Joy does not happen. It is the inevitable result of certain lines followed and laws obeyed and so a matter of character. — Maltbie D. Babcock.

Quotation for Today

MY CONCERN is not whether God is on our side; my great concern is to be on God's side.—LINCOLN.

In Lighter Vein

Stocked Up

The grocer was making out a list of his requirements to send to his wholesalers.

"Bill," he shouted to his assistant, "do we want any new-laid eggs?"

"No, sir, we've enough to last a month or more!"—Pearson's.

Clergymen Please Note

Sydney Smith, once preached a momentous charity sermon, using as his text "He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord" (Prov. 19:17). After reading his text, he closed the Bible; and the rest of the discourse consisted of these few pertinent words:

"Brethren, if you like the security, down with the cash!"

As Ordered

A lad of eight entered the court room and took the witness stand, dressed in tremendous boots, long trousers rolled up so that the baggy knees were at the ankles, and a swallow-tail coat that swept the floor.

"Why are you dressed like that?" asked the plaintiff's attorney, both amazed and amused.

The boy took from his pocket the summons and pointed solemnly to the words: ". . . to appear in his father's suit."—The Watchman.

Lest He Forget!

The wife of an almost bankrupt business man said at breakfast: "Will you mail this letter for me, dear? It's to the furrier countermanding my order for that $10,000 sable. You'll be sure to remember?"

The eyes of the harassed business man lit up with joy. He seized a skipping rope that lay with some dolls and toys in the corner, and going to his wife said: "Here, tie my right hand to my left foot so I won't forget!"

"No, thanks—I'm waitin' for a car wot's got a radio."—Answers

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Neighbors

La Pryor, Texas

Fire destroyed a home here the Sunday afternoon before Christmas. Its owners had but a few weeks previously celebrated there their golden wedding anniversary.

The accumulated possessions of years were gone. Gone also seemed the possibility of another home of their own; so they drove away that night with a son who came to take them to his home in another town.

Next morning, gaily tied Christmas packages began to follow them there. All during Christmas week, from the understanding hearts of the townspeople the shower of gifts continued: clothing, blankets, linens, dishes, cooking utensils, home needs of various kinds,—even a check,—each bearing the Christmas message of love and good cheer.

Now, in the new year the good word comes that a new home is being planned for them!

Our Mission

He who goes down into the battle of life giving a smile for every frown, a cheery word for every cross one, and lending a helping hand to the unfortunate is, after all, the best of missionaries. — Book of Good Cheer.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Abana, Pharpar—*Ab'-a-na* (first *a* short, second and third as in *sofa*); *Far'-par* (*a*'s as in *arm*).

Alienate—Preferably three syllables, *ale'-yen-ate* (past tense *ale'-yen-ate-ed*—secondary stress on third syllable).

Comprehended (Is. 40:12)—Here renders *kuul*, a primitive Hebrew root meaning "to keep in" or "to measure."

Conformed, transformed (Rom. 12:2)—Although these words are normally pronounced with accent on the second syllable, a canon of public speaking requires that when two similar words are used in the same context and in contrast, the second of the words is stressed on the dissimilar syllable. Thus we should read, "And be not *con-formed*' . . . but be ye *trans'-formed*. . . ."

Edinburgh—The latest Webster's gives *Ed'-in-buh-ruh* (*e* and *i* short, *u*'s clipped-short).

Enhance—*En-hanse'* (*e* short, *a* intermediate as in *ask*).

The probable derivation is through the Old French *enhaucier*, "to raise, to exalt," from a combination of the Latin *in*, here used in the sense of "upward," and *altiare*, "to lift"—an extension of *altus*, "high."

We employ "enhance" to mean "to heighten; to advance; to elevate; to make greater in value, cost, or desirability."

Exhorteth—*Eg-zort'-eth* (each *e* short, *o* circumflex as in *orb*).

Exterminator—*Eks-tur'-mih-nay-ter* (secondary stress on fourth syllable).

This word is derived from the Latin roots *ex*, "out, beyond," and *terminus*, "boundary, terminal"; and it is applied to that which drives something beyond the boundaries.

That which is banished beyond the boundaries of reality is, of course, nothingized

"Holy, acceptable unto . . ." (Rom. 12:1)—Unless the comma is observed with a slight pause, this construction may be misconstrued by listeners as "wholly acceptable unto. . . ." Note too that a further discrimination may be made by sounding "holy" as *ho'-lih*, and "wholly" as *hole'-lih*.

Imbue—*Im-bu'* (*i* short, *u* long).

This word, from the Latin *in*, "in," and *-buere*, a form allied to *bibere*, "to drink," is used in the literal sense of "to saturate or impregnate," but in the figurative sense of "to cause to become thoroughly influenced or convinced; to inspire with certain knowledge." Milton wrote: "Thy words, with grace divine imbued, bring to their sweetness no satiety."

Inculcate — Preferably *in-kul'-kate*.

Those who have endeavored to inculcate morals and manners into the younger generation should appreciate the literal meaning of this word. It is formed from the Latin *in*, "on," and *calcare*, "to tread" (from *calx*, "heel"), and suggests a thorough pressing in. To inculcate, then, is to teach or instill by constantly impressing ideas upon another.

As compared with "implant," "inculcate" emphasizes the persistent, thorough endeavor, and "implant," the permanency of the result. It is a satisfying thought, that by diligently inculcating right ideas, we may permanently implant them.

Lasciviousness (Eph. 4:19)—*La-siv'-ih-us-nes* (*a* and *u* clipped-short, *i*'s and the *e* short).

The Greek word *aselgeia*, here translated "lasciviousness," is supposed by many scholars to be based on *Selge*, a city in Pisidia famed for its strict morals; and the prefix *a-* means "not." Aselgeia therefore came to indicate "lust, excess, shamelessness, outrageousness" (Thayer: "Greek Lexicon").

Meted (Is. 40:12)—*Meet'-ed*.

This word here translates the Hebrew *takan*, "to measure out; to arrange; to equalize."

Mind—Careful enunciation of the final consonant will save this important word from being heard as *mine*.

Naaman—Three syllables, *Nay'-a-man* (first *a* long, second as in *sofa*, third clipped-short).

Perfected—The accent is preferably on the second syllable.

Perspicacity—*Pur-spih-kas'-ih-tih* (secondary stress on first syllable).

This word, from the Latin *perspicere*, "to look through," signifies acuteness of discernment, keenness of penetration, quick insight.

"Shrewdness" is commonly cited as a synonym, but this denotes natural caution and cleverness; while "perspicacity" indicates instant and farsighted discernment and judgment.

Predispose — *Pre-dis-poze'* (secondary stress on first syllable).

To understand this word, we should first examine "dispose," which, from the Old French *disposer*, "to arrange, order," is used in the sense of "to make ready, adapt; to incline the thought of; to give a tendency or inclination to."

When we prefix "pre" (Latin *prae*, "before"), we see that to predispose is to do all this disposing some time beforehand—"to make liable; to prepare an easy susceptibility or bias."

Refute—*Re-fute'*.

The Latin *refutare* was used in the sense of "to repel, repress, rebut"; and our "refute" is employed in the related senses of "to overthrow; to disprove or silence by reason, evidence, or proof."

The original meaning of the Latin word was "to pour back"; so in refuting an unjust charge we cause it to be returned to the nothingness whence it seemed to come.

Solecism—*Sol'-e-sizm* (*o* and *i* short, *e* as in debate).

The Athenians who colonized Soloi, Cilicia, so corrupted the Attic speech that the Greek word *soloikismos* came to designate any incorrect or careless speaking or writing. Our derived "solecism" is applied not only to an ungrammatical or slovenly combination of words, but to any impropriety, absurdity, or unfitness in manners, etc.

Status, substratum—Long *a*.

Usage—Preferably with the *s* sound. And in the measured tempo of platform practice, quick-long *a* is preferred to short *i* in the second syllable.

Wast—*Wahst* (really the short *o* sound).

Wouldest—Two syllables. "Wouldst" is one syllable.

Wroth—In America, *roth* (*o* as in *soft*); but in Britain, *rothe* (long *o*) seems to prevail.

Young, John—Presbyterian minister who was once pastor of Albion Chapel, Edinburgh. There is very little biographical information available other than that he wrote "The Christ of History" (1856), "The Mystery: Or Evil and God" (1856), "The Province of Reason" (1860), "The Life and Light of Men" (1866), "The Creator and the Creation" (1870).

Sayings Of Lincoln

I am nothing, but truth is everything.

Killing the dog does not cure the bite.

No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty.

This country with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it.

God bless my mother! All I am or hope to be I owe to her.

Let us have that faith that right makes might; and in that faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it.

I must stand with anybody that stands right; stand with him while he is right and part with him when he goes wrong.

My experience and observation have been that those who promise the most do the least.

The way for a young man to rise is to improve himself in every way he can, never suspecting that anybody is hindering him.

God must like common people, or he would not have made so many of them.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Holland rates highest of any country in per capita consumption of soap. The United States is second; Denmark third.

A Cycling Problem: B starts at 132 yard mark actually having 352 yards start. A is opposite on first lap and 6th lap. A passes B at end of 3rd lap.

Ten "Types": Daguerreotype — photographic process; ectype—cast in relief; stereotype—facsimile of set type; monotype—single piece of type; prototype—a primary form; cerotype—engraving process; linotype—typesetting machine; autotype—a facsimile; archetype—primitive model; antitype—an opposite type.

Monitor Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Saturday—and no hints. Merely to point out that the asterisks (*) denote proper names:

*SATTURY ZUXBC SDESBCX AG URH IAJRXZH DR KBZ IUKDXU IARCJLKXDAR AG CAUK. XSB *JRDXBY *CXUXBC DC CBIARY; *YBRLUZM XSDZY.

A Cycling Problem

This is shared by an English reader: Two cyclists, A and B, are riding a mile race on a circular track of 220 yards. A can do 20 miles an hour; B can do 16 miles an hour. Where should B start if A is scratch? Will A pass him, and where? And when will A be on the opposite side of the track, that is, exactly half way around from B?

Ten "Types"

Ten "types" have been mixed up a bit in today's matching puzzle. Can you straighten each one out as indicated by the example checked?:

1	daguerreotype	typesetting machine
2	ectype	single piece of type
3	stereotype	photographic print
4	monotype	an opposite type
5	prototype	a facsimile
6	cerotype	face of type cut
7	linotype	cast in relief
8	autotype	primitive model
9	archetype	engraving process
10	antitype	a primary form

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just to Make Sure*

By LE PELLEY

COME WITH US BUD — WE'RE GOING OVER TO SUSIE'S
SHE SAYS SHE HAS AN IDEA WHERE THE CLUBHOUSE IS
WHERE?
SHE SAYS SHE THINKS IT'S RIGHT WHERE IT'S ALWAYS BEEN
WHY DO WE NOT WALK BY AND LOOK??
KEEP OFF THE GRASS
THERE ISN'T ANY CLUBHOUSE HERE!!
NOT EVEN A STICK OF WOOD
TUBBY — DO YOU THINK SUSIE IS HAVING DAY DREAMS?
HMM — EITHER SOMETHING IS THE MATTER WITH SUSIE — OR SOMETHING'S THE MATTER WITH ME! — AND I'M SURE I'M ALL RIGHT

The Adventures of Waddles—*Lilly's Valentine*

By THE HAGERS

DANIEL BEAR
OAKEVILLE'S OLDEST PHOTOGRAPHER
I PLANNED FOR LILLY'S VALENTINE, TO GIVE A PHOTOGRAPH OF MINE.
THE PHOTOGRAPHER FIRST POSED MY HEAD. WATCH FOR THE BIRDIE NOW," HE SAID.
WHEN I SAW HOW THE THING CAME OUT, MY COURSE WAS CLEAR, WITHOUT A DOUBT.
FLORIST
FROM CUSTOMS OLD, I'LL NOT DIGRESS; MY THOUGHTS WITH FLOWERS I'LL EXPRESS.

Being Happy

There is no duty we so much underrate as the duty of being happy. By being happy we sow anonymous benefits upon the world, which remain unknown even to ourselves, or when they are disclosed, surprise nobody so much as the benefactor.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Lincoln an' Freedom

I sings ma praise to Abraham Lincoln
Who saved dis ship ob states from sinkin'.
He rid dis lan' ob slavery—
But it take right thinkin' to make folks free!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Motorcars for Recovery

AMERICANS have become so used to looking to the manufacturers of automobiles for business leadership that it has been something of a disappointment to find the industry meeting the current recession with shut-downs and lay-offs. The motor makers have been so progressive in improving processes and expanding markets that the country rather expects them to have something better than the usual answer. With more than a sixth of the national income going into motor vehicles and the goods and services to operate them, new life in the motor markets might give the national economy a decisive lift.

One company, Packard, has reduced prices on one model and another company has entered the low-price field. So far these appear to be the only positive moves by the industry to revive its market. It seems to feel that the coming of spring will start buying and put its men back to work. Mr. Knudsen of General Motors stated a short time ago that there were no plans for reducing prices, some of which were raised last summer shortly before the sharp decline in buying came.

He also explained how the used-car market governs the new-car market. People stopped buying used cars; dealers who have to take in trade a used car for nearly every new car sold began to balk on new-car quotas. When dealers cannot dispose of used cars the whole flow is dammed. This becomes quickly serious for the manufacturers. But to the proposal that reduced prices might move new cars they explain that it would only cut the value on used cars. Prospective purchasers would lose on their old cars and still have to pay as great a difference.

This practical factor in the actual operation of the motor business should be fully recognized by the theoretical economist. It may be that a more effective method of making an actual reduction in price would be to give dealers a better allowance on trade-ins. But if it is the used-car market that must be revived first, wouldn't any move that reduced used-car prices help?

Over 70 per cent of the 30,000,000 motorcars in America are bought by families with incomes of $30 a week or less. A reduction of $50 or $100 on new cars might reduce by a fourth to a half the prices of the used cars they would like to buy. Such prices would help to restart the whole industry. The ingenuity that has performed such wonders in modernizing production might well turn to better distribution by modernizing price policies.

Padding the Strait Jacket

A WAVE of mild amusement was produced by Senator Millard Tydings in the United States Senate the other day by reading aloud, with unavoidable stops for breath, the sixteen-line sentence which constitutes the conference committee's substitute for the Boileau-McNary amendment to the pending farm bill.

In answer to the implied request for an explanation, Senator Ellison D. Smith, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, vouchsafed merely his conviction that the interests of the milk producers of the country are liberally protected by it from new competition. One would be bold indeed to undertake to explain the amendment directly from the text, but the experts who make a business of elucidating such things to laymen describe it briefly thus:

> Instead of compelling every farmer who draws soil conservation payments to see that no cow whose milk is to be sold shall graze on the new patch of alfalfa or cowpeas, these terms will be imposed only upon any particular farm or county where the Secretary of Agriculture finds that the number of cows being kept there is above normal.

Thus it is thought to prevent an expansion of dairying and livestock production on lands in the South that are diverted from cotton. Dairymen of New York and Wisconsin and cattlemen of Wyoming have been greatly exercised over this prospect. And understandably so. Yet is the economic and industrial geography of the United States to stand still because of such interests and because the nation has apparently embarked upon an era of some economic planning?

This is one of the great drawbacks of controlled agriculture or business—that the controls tend to become frozen, that planning tends to become more political than economic and that consequently it tends to represent planning for the protection of existing interests rather than planning for future progress.

If the South is ever to become free of the one-crop system that has been its curse, it is inevitable that much of the land worn out by cotton shall be turned to forage or grain to produce the meat, milk and breadstuffs which the South needs to stabilize its agricultural economy and which it can readily provide for itself to advantage.

This trend probably will come anyway. Northern dairy spokesmen are consistent when they say they do not wish to have it subsidized by conservation payments; but in so far as southern dairying and meat production represent a natural and sound economic development, it is as futile and unwise to oppose it as it would have been to try to preserve Virginia and Vermont wheat-growing against the opening of the western lands in the last century. The doors of opportunity must everywhere be kept open.

Goga Goes

A DICTATORSHIP of dictators, by dictators, for dictators appears to be the best that King Carol can offer his subjects as the Goga Government goes, and government by royal decree arrives, in Rumania. The people's interest continues to be rather beside the point, as indeed it has been during more ostensibly "liberal" regimes. The King's chief problem has been to rule Rumania without being himself ruled by some power behind the throne.

Officially Rumania is a constitutional monarchy, with the symbols, though not the true substance, of democracy. One who knows the country well would describe it as a state of political feudalism overlorded by shrewd politicians who have little trouble keeping hold on power in a "democracy" whose voters only seventy years ago were in large numbers serfs. Exploited by these "barons," divided among themselves by racial, social and economic jealousies, the people find themselves with no champion.

The Government King Carol has just ousted was representative neither of the great political parties nor of the people's interest as a whole. The popular repudiation of former Premier Tatarescu at the last elections denied King Carol an opportunity to secure a government that would have been in harmony with his own personal desires. Dr. Maniu, leader of the Peasant Party, had consistently opposed King Carol's wishes to keep Madame Lupescu in Rumania, so the King could hardly turn for political support to this quarter.

The King had to have a government. He also needed to gain time. His appointment of the Goga Cabinet appears to have been a move to that end. In the weeks of Goga's administration, the King seems to have succeeded in consolidating his position sufficiently to make possible a move against all parties. For the time being they are to be suppressed, and King Carol emerges at this moment as his own dictator over a state that is accustomed to dictators in every stratum of its hypothetically democratic society.

Belgium Remembers

HERBERT HOOVER'S return to the scene of his monumental labors in behalf of ten million starving Belgians twenty years ago serves as a reminder that not even all the accumulated frightfulness and war madness of those years could entirely throttle the humanitarian impulses of the world. The former President returns, at the invitation of the Belgian Government and Belgian universities, for a round of ceremonies in various cities which will explain to a new generation the reasons for the conferring on him of the title, "Friend of Belgium."

The Commission for Relief in Belgium, while it controlled nearly $1,000,000,000 of cash and commodities during its lifetime, had as its chief assets humanity, philanthropy, and honor, and it was itself honored with the perfect trust of both sides in the conflict. Even in the heat of strife, when propaganda yarns of the worst sort were assiduously spun on the spindles of hatred, the Allies—whose governments and charitably-minded citizens were feeding the heroic Belgians—knew that Germany was keeping its pledge to the Hoover organization.

Several American ex-Presidents have been honored while touring abroad, but on this occasion one of them is to receive an organized tribute from a grateful nation. Both the United States and Belgium will be richer for the experience.

Business Methods in City Hall

APPOINTMENT of Richard Whitcomb, a New England telephone executive, to study Boston's civic departments and bring their practices into line with best business procedure might well interest a number of other communities. It illustrates an approach to the general municipal problem that is too often overlooked.

Fundamentally, there are two paths toward governmental reform. One involves changes in form—a new charter, consolidations, reallotments of authority and the like. This method is often useful. It has been effective in a number of cities and states since the idea was popularized by the Taft economy and efficiency commission of 1910. But this method is sensitive to political manipulations.

The second approach is to take existing governmental structures and improve them as much as possible within the limits of executive authority. This has been done in some cities, but perhaps less widely than it could be.

Mayor Tobin is to be commended for not permitting the vision of needed major reorganizations to keep his eyes entirely off the present opportunity for improving available facilities. Mr. Whitcomb, in setting aside his personal affairs and resigning his presidency of the Western New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, has set an example for executives who may be called upon to use their special training and abilities for the direct benefit of their community governments.

Newfoundland Winter

ST. JOHN'S

WE ARE all rather enjoying ourselves. You see, it is the earliest winter we have had for thirty years, or, at least, so we are assuring one another. Many of us have not been in Newfoundland thirty years, or else could not have been of an age to record weather conditions at a period so far distant, but we say it nevertheless. We like the sound of it, I think. Perhaps it makes us feel that we are a hardy race, able to weather the same long, cold winters that we are told our fathers faced, forgetting the comfort of our heated homes and the easier circumstances of modern living.

It is unusual for us to have so much snow, however. Blizzard after blizzard has made our country roads impassable and has held up traffic in the town. Folk have put their cars away, when they have been in the fortunate position of being able to make this choice, for many cars have had to be abandoned just where a particular snowstorm caught them, and for a while we were discovering these cars here, there and everywhere, sometimes only white mounds marking the spot where some hapless driver was forced to leave his vehicle and walk. There is a feeling of camaraderie about the whole affair, for we all walk now, even those of us who have perhaps forgotten the pleasures to be gained from such a pastime.

Our friend, the horse, has again come into his own. It is many years since a side-sleigh, a once familiar sight in our town, has been in evidence. The term "side-sleigh" is a literal description of these sledges. Try to picture yourself seated on a red velvet sofa, horsedrawn, with a ledge for your feet to rest upon, and you will have some idea of these sleighs which are, I believe, peculiar to this country.

The Lake, it bears a name, but to us it is "The Lake," fortunately did not freeze until the blizzards were over, so we have had skating this week. This lake of which I speak, lies in a hollow with hills rising at first gently and then steeply on all sides but the town side. With the snow-covered hills all about and the gray ice dotted with small, stiff, black figures, one is reminded of the old black and white prints which depicted life in our fathers' time. At a distance one cannot distinguish the differences in costume which would be discernible on a nearer view, and beards and bustles might quite well be the order of the day.

It's rather fun to be experiencing the old-time pleasures of skating and sleighing and to realize, too, that we are recapturing the feeling of the good old days, for we are really quite enjoying the "snowiest" winter we have had for thirty years. M. E. P.

For All People for All Time

"WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE, WITH CHARITY FOR ALL, WITH FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT, AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT"

By a Staff Artist

Oh Diplomacy, Oh Words!

"The American Government has therefore decided that it will be necessary for it to exercise its right of escalation unless the Japanese Government can furnish the aforesaid assurances . . . etc."—Note delivered to the Japanese Government, Feb. 5, 1938.

WHAT is this "right of escalation"? What is "escalation" anyway? You will not find the word in the biggest dictionary. You can find: Escalate: to ascend by or as by escalator." And you can find: "Escalator: a trade-mark for a stairway or incline arranged like an endless belt so that the steps or treads ascend or descend continuously." But these are stiff dictionary meanings. How did "Escalator" enter the language of diplomacy, and—horrible research—whence came this dreadful "escalation" that is now used in formal diplomatic notes?

It was a damp March day in London, in the year 1930. Broad, sputtering fires of oily British coal burned cheerfully in the grates at St. James's Palace. In a long room on the ground floor of the ancient palace there were strange and unwonted sights: there were long tables of splintered wood, and clattering old typewriters, and lounging telegraph boys, and . . . newspaper men.

Outside one of the windows you could see a group of gigantic, spade-bearded beef-eaters, clad not in their magnificent Elizabethan costumes, but in trench coats and mackintoshes, drilling up and down. Inside there was a cozy alcove in front of one of the fires, before which there were broken-down wicker easy chairs, and tables, and settees, and a group of men were having ham sandwiches with sharp British mustard, and steamy warm drinks, and a lot of good talk.

The newspaper men had just learned that the delegates to the London Naval Conference proposed to include in their treaty an escape clause, by which after due notice one of them could get out of certain of its quantitative limitations. It seemed a yawning hole in the binding fabric of the projected treaty.

And the correspondents, as is usual with correspondents, were discussing the thing caustically. A newcomer joined them. A slender man of medium build, clad in sober tweeds, with a long, sharp-beaked New England head, and a freckle-covered bald pate over which he loved to rub his hand as he meditated some shrewd thrust. In his eyes there twinkled the gleam of Puck, a perennial gleam that never went away, and was as mischievous at sixty as at ten. And his words came in the dry, clipped nasal accent of the Yankee.

The correspondents greeted the newcomer warmly. He was their wittiest colleague, and in many ways their shrewdest observer.

"Well, Frank," said somebody, "what do you think of the escape clause?"

"Oh," said the late Frank Simonds—war correspondent and historian of eminence, hard-hitting but prophetic critic of the peace machinery—"You mean the Escalator Clause!"

And so the words "Escalator Clause" entered the language. How angry the statesmen were—those who understood the phrase! How bitterly the American State Department's eminent delegates scolded their phrase-making countryman. How they dodged his sharp tongue!

And now it is 1938, and the State Department note-drafters tell Tokyo they will use their "right of escalation." Another slangy quip has become accepted language, but in a garbled form—a form quite lacking the crisp Yankee tang of the brilliant newspaperman who invented it in a palace basement. E. D. C.

North . . South . . East . . West

The People, the Law, and the Courts

By Frank L. Perrin

BEFORE a Senate Judiciary subcommittee in Washington a day or two ago, appeared Mr. Robert H. Jackson, nominated by the President to succeed to the position of Solicitor General of the United States vacated by Stanley Reed, who has become an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Jackson attracted nation-wide attention to himself a few weeks ago by his enthusiastic and somewhat vitriolic attacks upon so-called big business and the malefactors of great wealth. In the capacity of Assistant Attorney General he assumed license to echo, if he did not actually inspire, the sentiments attributed to his chief, Attorney General Cummings. Both these gentlemen, at least in the estimation of official Washington and observers elsewhere, speak, when they speak publicly, by the book. That is, they are supposed to fly the trial kites with which the Administration seeks to ascertain the direction of currents of popular thought, prejudices and purposes.

It is interesting to observe that Mr. Jackson, in the character of a witness testifying to his own alleged political moderation and sane economic proclivities, is as amenable and thoughtfully companionable as a fractious schoolboy in conference with the teacher after the other pupils have been dismissed for the day. Largely upon the decision reached by his inquisitors will depend his promotion to a position of greater power and influence than that attached to his present post. In such circumstances a mischievous boy or an over-zealous assistant Attorney General will almost always listen to reason and answer with becoming politeness.

So it is without surprise that one reads in the newspaper reports of the conference to which Mr. Jackson was invited that when he was asked whether or not it was the approved but undeclared policy of the Administration to "soak the taxpayer" and force him, upon proof to be supplied, to acquit himself of charges based upon an assumed or prima facie case, he denied advocating such a practice. He as generously exonerated Treasury and Internal Revenue officials. He volunteered the assurance that he did not "come to Washington to blackmail citizens of the United States."

That, in deference to the gentleman's reputation and standing among those who knew him best, is admitted. He has been a successful and reputable lawyer, and still is. But in the position which he holds, and from which he hopes to graduate, he has, inescapably, been influenced by circumstances and conditions against which few similarly situated can remain immune. In politics, where ambitious doctrinal and new economic theories are proposed and propagandized, those who teach must become persuaded that the doctrines they defend or seek to inculcate are at least defensible. Any lesser loyalty or regularity could not be suffered or condoned.

But the truant or disobedient schoolboy, uncomfortable in the presence of an inquisitive teacher, sometimes becomes confused because of conflicting circumstantial proofs. A twisted "gallus," a fringe of shocky hair still damp after a dip in the forbidden swimming pool, or a forgotten apple, fragrant in the pocket of a battered jacket, may turn the decision against the accused even when exoneration and freedom seemed assured. So in the case of Mr. Jackson it was perhaps unfortunate for him that he was asked whether it was his belief that the Supreme Court should "keep constantly up to date and with a realistic view, and that if the Constitution is in the way it must give way?" Not categorically, perhaps, but substantially, the reply by Mr. Jackson to this question was that he believed the Supreme Court should "express the will of the people in its decisions."

It is just at this point, if the situation is correctly understood, that the appreciable cleavage occurs. Is it not reasonable to insist, as the fact appears to be and as all recognized commentators teach, that the will of the people of a democracy is expressed in enacted laws, and in constitutional provisions regularly adopted, rather than in local, state or national polls or elections?

It is likewise fundamental that statutory laws or ordinances which violate the prescribed limits or inhibitions of the Constitution do not express the will of the people, taken as a whole, until or unless the constitutional limitations or prohibitions are removed by the people themselves. So it may be that the courts, and most of all the Supreme Court, best reflect the will of the people served when decisions rendered are in strict accord with the limitations fixed. Any other course would destroy established democratic foundations.

The Wide Horizon

Americans Remember, Too

By Margaret Williamson

IN THE late summer of 1914, we had not even heard his name. "An American called Herbert Hoover," they told us when we asked; and it became somehow a name to remember.

For the most part, his was an unseen presence in that crowded basement room of the Savoy Hotel in London. We saw him only once, but we felt him there every day—large and cool and methodical in the midst of so much that was frenzied. Now that he is once more sailing abroad to receive the twenty-year-old tribute of the people of Belgium, it comes to us that others than the Belgians have reason to be grateful, too.

The war had begun a few weeks before, taking the English and their American visitors equally unawares. Rumors swept London and some of them became actualities. That extended Bank Holiday week end made them think it was impossible to get money; and we ourselves saw, stretching from the door of Brown Shipley's in Pall Mall, an anxious cue extending into Trafalgar Square and around the corner into Whitehall. Then, too, ships were commandeered, other ships were sunk, and still more ships seemed just to disappear; regardless of the painful fact that thousands of Americans had reservations on them of which they desired passionately to take advantage.

We who were in London just then, and in no hurry to leave, found our eyes and ears and hearts full. What we saw and heard was sometimes humorous, more often tragic, but always extraordinarily interesting. Like that little school teacher from New Bedford, Massachusetts, whom we met one day on top of a bus. We saw she was an American, alone and in tears. She had lost her handbag which contained all her money and her ship's ticket home; she had no idea where to turn for help.

In the offices of the steamship lines, similar experiences filled the days to overflowing. The clerks were bombarded with demands for reservations; men and women milled about in noise and confusion, for there were simply not enough ships, not enough cabins on the ships that remained. One day in the Cunard Office, we saw two women sitting together on a bench—one with her hands idle in her lap while her friend sobbed quite unashamed. We averted our eyes. What was to be done? This was not a question of funds, but of ships, ships, too few ships.

At the Savoy Hotel had been established the headquarters for stranded Americans. Their plight had been too much for Dr. Page, the American Ambassador, to handle; so, in desperation, he had called in Mr. Hoover who happened to be in London. Hence, if people had no reservations or if their ships had been taken off the service, they went to the big ballroom of the Savoy Hotel to state their problems. We went, too, almost every day, to look on in interest and sympathy. Sometimes we met people we knew who had been caught perhaps in France or Switzerland or Germany when war broke out, and had been through indescribable ordeals in making their escape across the Channel into England. It had not occurred to them that they could go no further; so, confidingly, they went to the Savoy to inquire about reservations. Huge blackboards were there on which were chalked the sailing dates and the names of the ships, with notations as to any cabins that might be available. Seldom were there any. But each day the people came, full of hope, and too often short of patience.

No one seemed to be in control at first; all was muddled and unsatisfactory. Until there arrived the man they called Herbert Hoover. It would be difficult to describe what he did. But he and his friends immediately subscribed a considerable sum of money for the emergency, and later the American Government sent another quarter of a million in gold. Whatever Mr. Hoover did, it was done quietly, deliberately, with competence, understanding and vision. Suddenly people stopped shouting and stood quietly in line. When a reservation was mysteriously turned in, it was scribbled large in white capitals on the blackboard and the person next in order of application got it. The rest waited, knowing their turns would come.

The panic subsided at last. People no longer clamored and threatened; for they were persuaded that they could leave when their paths opened plain before them. Presently there seemed to be ships enough. Some of the ships we thought had been commandeered were still in the service, after all. When we wished to leave, toward the end of September, the situation was well in hand. We got quite a good cabin on the same ship with friends and came home happily and comfortably. Well, yes, we did have to darken our ports at night; but that alone reminded us we were at sea in the midst of a world war.

We had Mr. Hoover to thank. No one else. That service of his to the thousands of stranded Americans in England does not compare, naturally, with the service of devotion he later rendered the hunger-stricken inhabitants of Belgium; but it is well worth the recording. No; it is not only the Belgians who have remembered gratefully for twenty years.

Letters to the Monitor

"Rewarding the Safe Driver"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was with great interest I recently read an article in the Monitor entitled "Rewarding the Safe Driver." This article announces the decision of thirty-eight large insurance companies in the United States to give a rebate on the premiums paid by anyone with a record free from accident.

It may be of further interest to Monitor readers to know that a far-seeing progressive British insurance company has anticipated these clean records being returned by total abstainers, and is now offering them 10 per cent reduction on the premiums for the insurance of their cars.

Surely this is a welcome indication of the desire to promote road safety and further the cause of temperance.

London. WINIFRED E. MCINTYRE